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## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORDS COMPARED.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

SIR,

IN the diversity of languages few things are more remarkable than the want of correspondence in the terms employed to denote moral and intellectual qualities. As man is every where radically the same, it might have been supposed that the words invented by him to express ideas to which he was conscious, would have borne an exactly convertible meaning in all tongues. But this is so far from being the case, that it is almost an insuperable difficulty in translation to find equivalent expressions for abstract ideas referring to mind and its operations; and even circumlocution will often fall short in giving the full import of single and familiar terms in the language whence the version is made. Although the English and French nations have long been running a nearly parallel course in civilization and intellectual pursuit, there are few languages in which the want of correspondence in words of the above-mentioned classes is more conspicuous. They are both so fixed by the authority of custom and the practice of good writers, that there can be no hope of remedying this disparity; but to point it out in particular instances, and consider its precise bearings and limits, may be an useful exercise both in a metaphysical and in a philological view.

D'Alembert, in his academical eulogy of the marquis de St. Aulaire has the following sentence; "Le propre du *genie* est de creer en grand; celui de *l'esprit* dans les petits ouvrages est d'imaginer: celui de *talent*, de mettre en œuvre; et celui de *goût*, de mettre en place." Taking for granted that he has rightly defined the French words (and I know not a better authority) let us see how the same ideas could be rendered in English. The passage itself is worth the labour.

From the office assigned to *genie*, I presume there will be little hesitation in regarding it as identical with our *genius*; for though we sometimes familiarly say, such a person has a genius for this or that trivial pursuit, yet, in the serious application of the word, we always mean to imply the existence of a *creative power* employed in producing something *great*. A man of genius, equally in French and English, is one of the first order of intellect.

The next word, *esprit*, cannot be so readily got over; it is, in fact, one of the most difficult in the French language to be fully comprehended, and is the despair of intelligent translators. Our word *spirit* but in few instances conveys the same meaning. They correspond in the sense of the soul, the animating principle or essence of a thing; as the *spirit* of a book, of an institution, and the like: "L'esprit des Loix;" "The spirit of Laws;" but when used as a personal quality, as in the sentence above quoted, neither that, nor any other English word is equivalent. *Wit*, in the sense of our early writers, signifying quickness or sharpness of intellect, seems nearly to approach it; and when we now speak of a man's "living by his *wits*," we mean much the same thing: but the modern sense of *wit*, as applied to speaking or writing, is much more limited. The faculty of being "inventive in small performances," which d'Alembert assigns to *esprit*, comes nearest to that of *ingenuity*; but the former, in its common use, seems to denote something more vivacious and brilliant than the latter, which is often a modest and silent quality. The *man of parts*, in the phraseology of a century go, much resembled the *homme d'esprit*, and filled a similar place in society. In d'Alembert's sentence, however, *ingenuity* will almost exactly correspond to *esprit*. Thus, by an *ingenious writer*, we usually understand one whose conceptions are novel and refined, without rising to the originality and grandeur of the man of genius.

We have next the word *talent*, the business of which faculty is said to be to "set to work." The French seem to use this term with more precision than we do the same anglicised, always applying it to some instance of practical skill. Thus, to paint, to sing, to play on an instrument, to make verses, is *un talent*. By a *man of talents* we generally understand something superior to their *homme à talents*. The last is our *clever man*, possessed of particular accomplishments; and d'Alembert's *talent*, as an abstract quality, might perhaps be adequately rendered *cleverness*, were that word as elegant as it is expressive. Genius and ingenuity may subsist in the mind as quiescent qualities, unless *talent* or *cleverness*, calls them forth to use and observation.

Lastly, it is *goût*, according to our author, which "puts things in their proper places." That this word, used metaphorically, is perfectly analogous to our *taste*, can scarcely be doubted, since the simple meaning of both, as referring to a sense, is just the same. Taste, as an intellectual faculty, consists in delicacy of perception; but in its literary office it is rightly said to display itself by that propriety of selection,

lection, which assigns to every thing, the place in which it will appear with most advantage. Taste, in this view, is no other than the *principle of congruity*, a principle fundamental to all good productions, and which most distinguishes an age of cultivation from one of rudeness.

I cannot conclude without a remark upon the hopelessness of any attempt to establish rules of synonymy upon etymology alone. Even in the same language it often happens, that words derived from a common origin, come by use to differ widely in signification, which difference generally proceeds from some circumstance of accidental association. In different languages the deviation is, of course, more considerable; and nothing more misleads a translator, than the ideas associated to a word in his own language, transferred to one of the same etymology in another. *Esprit* and *spirit* are manifestly only national variations of the same word, and in some of their meanings, they retain a common reference to their original, the Latin *spiritus*, as signifying *breath*, or *fine vapour*. But how would the translator be ridiculed who, trusting to this apparent synonymy, should render "un homme d'esprit" by a "man of spirit," or should take "chansons spirituelles," for "spiritual songs!"

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

## COMPARISON OF MANNERS.

*(Continued from page* 10.)

THE late volunteer system has thrown some ridicule upon military titles, as applied to peaceable citizens. But jests of that kind have always accompanied the institutions of trained-bands and burgher-soldiers. The Tatler has several strokes to that effect; but the notice of "an exercise of arms of the Artillery Company," in No. 41, seems to be a real copy from the orders of that martial body, and is a great curiosity. I do not know that in any of our late manœuvrings, the streets and lanes of the metropolis have been made the scene of action, as in the instance before us; though when the plan of drawing lines round London to protect it from the expected invasion was started, the practice of street-firings, and laying ambuscades in lanes and alleys, might have been a suitable accompaniment. In the mean time let us not forget, while we laugh, that in the demands of real service, military talents spring up indifferently from all ranks and conditions; and that zeal for a public cause is as likely to warm the heart and expand the faculties of a shop-keeper as of a nobleman. The experience of this country in its civil wars, and of France and America, has fully established this fact.

Coffee-houses and clubs are among the most conspicuous objects relative to a town life in these papers. Of the former, some appear to have been distinguished by the particular characters of their

company, and the topics usually discussed in them. Thus, the Tatler dates his articles of gallantry and public amusement from White's; his poetry from Will's; his papers of erudition from the Grecian; and his foreign and domestic intelligence from the St. James's. No such distinctions, I apprehend, at present obtain; and I do not suppose that at any of these places of resort, such general conversations are now carried on, as seem to have been sustained by their former frequenters. It is the natural tendency of wealth and consequence to set men at a distance from each other, and destroy the equality of familiar intercourse. Nothing is now so common as that supercilious air, which forbids approach without previous introduction, and tells every stranger, "I know not if you are good enough to be conversed with." Men assemble, perhaps, in greater numbers than ever: but it is in herds, rather than in societies. It is not, therefore, at a coffee-house that an observer at this time would gather much of the current opinions of the town, further than upon some general topic of the day.

The latter part of queen Anne's reign, in which arbitrary maxims of government in church and state were triumphant, seems to have produced a system of *espionnage*, which is exposed in the Guardian. Mr. Ironsides, No. 71, acquaints his country readers, that the town has of late years been much infested with *lions*, a cant name given to ministerial spies. Their chief haunt was the coffee-houses, and their habits are thus described: "You seldom see a cluster of newsmongers without a lion in the midst of them. He never misses taking his stand within ear-shot of one of those ambitious little men, who set up for orators in places of public resort. If there is a whispering hole, or any public-spirited corner in a coffee-house, you never fail of seeing a lion couched upon his elbow in some part of the neighbourhood. He is particularly addicted to the perusal of every loose paper that lies in his way, and appears more than ordinarily attentive to what he reads, while he listens to those who are about him. He takes up the Postman and snuffs the candle, that he may hear the better by it." Addison, who writes this paper, speaks with a generous indignation of such an infamous employment, though he is politically cautious of stigmatizing the equally infamous employers. The race of spies appears to have been nearly extinct during the reigns of the two first Georges; and its revival during a late period of alarm, was one of the most disgraceful circumstances of that unhappy time. Let us hope that it is now for ever banished from these kingdoms!

The "little nocturnal assemblies known by the name of clubs," seem to have been at their height during the publication of these papers, and in their formation generally to have had a cast of humour, or whim, which was a kind of national characteristic. "When a set of men (says the Spectator) find themselves agree in any particular, though never so trivial, they establish themselves into a kind of fraternity, and meet once or twice a week, upon the account of such a fantastic resemblance." He proceeds to give several instances of this

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oddity of association, most of which were, doubtless, real, though he has also indulged his propensity to humour, in some imaginary pictures of this kind, such as those of the Everlasting, the Tall and Short, and the Widow's club. Those singularities, I suspect, are almost worn out, though we now and then see advertisements in the newspapers, of the meetings of certain societies, with quaint and grotesque titles, but which have probably become nothing more than common convivial assemblies. With respect to the ordinary clubs of neighbours and fellow-tradesmen, such as we see indicated in the Citizen's Journal, the prevailing custom of sleeping in the country must have greatly diminished their numbers; and perhaps in all ranks, the manner of living is more domestic now than formerly. Yet societies for good fellowship still subsist in the metropolis and all other considerable towns; and there are even some of a superior order, in which men of similar tastes and pursuits, meet for the purposes of conversation.

I do not find in these papers any notices of those periodical dinners, that now furnish so much matter to newspapers and custom to taverns. There is scarcely a single object upon which men associate, that in this country does not produce anniversary dinners. Political, charitable, literary, and even religious bodies, all seem to think dining together an essential bond of union. At these meetings men are assembled who often have no personal acquaintance, or any other points of intercommunity than the single one which has brought them together. A great man is placed in the chair, who is expected to hammer out something like a speech. He is followed by some volunteer orators, who are usually prolix and noisy in proportion to their emptiness. A bad dinner is served to an hungry crowd, eagerly grasping at the dishes within their reach, amidst an intolerable clatter of plates and din of guests and waiters. Toasts with three times three succeed the removal of the cloth. Hired singers entertain the company with loyal and bacchanalian strains: and they whose heads can bear the Babel of noises, stay till they have swallowed wine enough to make a good bargain of their tickets; while the quiet and sober slink off to their homes, perhaps repeating, from Soame Jenyns,

> Afflict us not, ye Gods! tho' sinners,
> With many days like this, and dinners.

Such are the generality of our society-festivals, which, I am afraid, do no great honour to our national character in the eye of strangers, and little contribute to improve our manners. Public spirit, or, at least, the corporate spirit, may be invigorated by them; but as this is an advantage common to all parties, no one cause receives the benefit. With respect to charitable institutions, as it enhances the expense attending them, it can scarcely conduce to their ultimate benefit. The quakers, who are the most active supporters of all useful charities, do not require such a stimulus for their exertions.

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The revolution of a century has made no alteration in modes of life more conspicuous than that of the way in which the wealthier inhabitants of our towns spend their summers. The fashionable places of country resort in the time of the Spectator appear to have been Astrop, Epsom, Tunbridge, Bath, and Scarborough, all of them noted for their mineral waters. These were frequented not only by invalids, but by men of pleasure, gamesters, fortune-hunters, and the usual attendants on the gay and idle. The whole number thus disposed of could however, bear no proportion to the crowds which now annually flock to the *sea bathing-places*, almost unpeopling not only the great towns, but even the most delightful retreats of our nobility and gentry. The amazing progress of this fashion, which is entirely of modern growth, is apparent from the annual conversion of fishing-villages round the coast, into groups of lodging-houses, built after the London mode, and accompanied by subscription libraries, ball-rooms, billiard-tables, and other places of public resort. Some of these are now become populous towns; and the whole presents a feature in our sea-girt domain, to which nothing in past times bears the least resemblance.

The conveniences for travelling, and the growing taste for the charms of rural nature, have likewise set in motion a perpetual stream of *summer tourists*, a class of people of whom our ancestors had scarcely any conception. Stage-coaches, indeed, were vehicles not unknown a century ago; and the Tatler copies an advertisement, for the sake of the *lovers of pastoral*, that a coach sets out from the One Bell in the Strand for Dorchester twice a week, through Basingstoke, Salisbury and Blandford, over the finest downs in England, supplied with spreading beeches, beds of flowers, purling streams, &c. This latter part of the information is, however, without doubt his own addition, by way of jest upon the pastoral tribe; and the real travellers were sober people of business. They, and the nobility and gentry in their annual progresses between their country seats and the metropolis, with lawyers going the circuits, composed almost the whole of the migrating part of the community at that period. Journies of mere curiosity were very rare; and it is remarkable how recent are those discoveries of the romantic and picturesque scenery of this island, which now draw so many visitants every summer from all our great towns. Fifty or sixty years ago the Westmoreland lakes were as little known as those of Lapland; and the mountainous regions of Wales and Scotland, were more out of the track of an Englishman's travels than the Alps and Pyrenees.

Closely connected with the improved taste for the beauties of nature, is that modern style of English gardening, which is regarded as perfectly national and characteristic, but of which there are no indications in the writings before us. On the contrary, Addison, in one of his papers on the Pleasures of the Imagination, considers uniformity as the peculiar character of the English gardens, and on that account gives the preference to the e of France and Italy, where, says he, " we see a large extent of ground, covered over with an agreeable

able mixture of garden and forest, which represent every where an artificial rudeness, much more charming than that neatness and elegancy, which we meet with in those of our own country." He goes on to say; "Our British gardeners, instead of humouring nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. Our trees rise in cones, globes, and pyramids. We see the marks of the scissars upon every plant and bush."

It is probable, indeed, that our first taste in gardening was derived from Holland and Flanders, and it is well known that King William followed the Dutch model in the ornamented grounds at Hampton-court. The regularity of plan which was admired in those days is very graphically laid down by the correspondent in No. 425 of the Spectator, who communicates an elegant and poetical vision of the seasons of the year personified, introduced by the following description of his own garden. "You descend at first by twelve stone steps into a large square divided into four grass-plots, in each of which is a statue of white marble. This is separated from a large parterre by a low wall; and from thence, through a pair of iron gates, you are led into a long broad walk, set on each side with tall yews, and on either hand bordered by a canal, which, on the right, divides the walk from a wilderness parted into a variety of alleys and harbours, and on the left, from a kind of amphitheatre which is the receptacle of a great number of oranges and myrtles." This may be a fancy-piece, but it must have been sketched according to the ideas then prevalent of the perfection of those works of art. Addison, in another paper of the Spectator, has given, though indistinctly, a draught of a garden after his own fancy, which is "a confusion of kitchen and parterre, orchard and flower-garden, mixt and interwoven with each other." This is a material deviation from the regularity of the former, but has nothing of the style of that *landscape-gardening* which is the pride of modern taste.

Of the character of an age, the *superstitions* form a part which it is equally curious and useful to contemplate. Among the topics selected in the Spectator for the laudable purpose of rendering its readers more rational, that of the prevalent superstitions occupies several papers written by Addison. In the 7th number, the folly of omens and divinations which fill weak minds with terror is exposed to ridicule. In the 12th the vulgar stories of ghosts and apparitions are pointed out as the source of much real mischief, especially to young people. The notion of witchcraft forms an entertaining subject for a paper supposed to be written from Sir Roger de Coverley's country seat, in which the knight himself is represented as a half-believer in this diabolical agency. The nature of dreams, considered as presages, furnishes a topic of serious speculation in the 487th number. Fortune-telling is likewise touched upon in several places; and the lady who sends her journal is made to employ one morning in a visit with a friend to the Dumb Conjuror. From these notices of the popular opinions of the time, it may be concluded that the dominion of superstition was somewhat more avowed and comprehensive than at present.

present. I am afraid, however, that we are not authorised to assert that any of the species are now extinct, or that they do not still lurk even among persons of superior condition. Ghost-stories have obtained currency within a few years past, and Mrs. Williams has probably been honoured with as polite an attendance as the Dumb Conjuror. Extraordinary dreams still occasionally occupy the public conversation; and the late wonderful changes in Europe excited a copious flow of the spirit of prophecy among us. Nevertheless the range of superstition is more contracted than formerly; and many who are not entirely freed from its influence, are ashamed to confess their credulity.

The manner in which Addison attacks these follies is well worthy of observation. Zealously attached to a revelation which appeared to him to authenticate supernatural interferences in human affairs, and little accustomed to consider even profane history with a philosophic eye, he is fully as careful to secure the general faith in such phenomena, as he is to discredit the particular instances current among the vulgar. Thus, after an humorous account of Sir Roger de Coverley's method of exorcising the best apartments in his house which had been shut up on suspicion of being haunted, he adds, "At the same time I think a person who is thus terrified with the imagination of ghosts and spectres much more reasonable than one who, contrary to the reports of all historians, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, and the traditions of all nations, thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous and groundless." In his paper on dreams, adverting to the presages and warnings that have been supposed to be conveyed in visions, he says, "That such divinations have been made, none can question, who believes the holy scriptures, or who has but the least degree of a common historical faith;" and he proceeds to assert, that in his opinion "the fact is incontestable." Even when treating of the most absurd of all popular superstitions, and that which has produced the most mischievous consequences, the notion of witchcraft, he thinks proper gravely to preface his very entertaining and instructive account of Moll White with the following protestation. "When I hear the relations that are made from all parts of the world, not only from Norway and Lapland, from the East and West Indies, but from every particular nation in Europe, I cannot forbear thinking that there is such an intercourse and commerce with evil spirits, as that which we express by the name of witchcraft." With such concessions, it does not seem likely that much ground can be gained in combating vulgar credulity. However rare such occurrences be supposed, the admission that they are possible, nay, that they have frequently happened, will be regarded by a superstitious mind as a sufficient warrant for expecting them; and indeed no good reason could be given to Sir Roger's parishioners why they should not believe in Moll White, as well as Mr. Addison in the Lapland hags and sorcerers. It is lamentable to see a man of genius and learning enslaved by system to such anilities. As there is no reason to suppose that he was more credulous than his contemporaries, we may conclude that superstitious belief was much more frequent among scholars and persons of education at that period, than

than it has lately been; for I think Dr. Johnson was the only eminent English writer of modern times who avowedly admitted apparitions and possessions into his creed.

The acrimony with which free-thinkers are always treated in the papers before us, and the voluntary confounding of deism with atheism, and free speculation in religion with confirmed scepticism, might some years ago have given rise to a comparison of the two ages with respect to candour and liberality, much in favour of the later period. Dr. Warton in his edition of Pope's Works has recorded of Bishop Butler, that he used to say, "if Lord Shaftesbury had lived to see the candour, moderation and gentleness of the (then) present times in discussing religious subjects, he would have been a good Christian." From the strain of controversy which has prevailed for some years past, I am apprehensive that this boast has been in a great degree forfeited, and that the beginning of the nineteenth century can claim little advance in liberality as to this point above that part of the eighteenth. In fact, when men's interests are associated with a particular set of tenets, their warmth in maintaining the latter will be proportioned to the dangers they apprehend to the former, and no conclusion can be thence drawn as to the real state of their speculative opinions.

It appears from the 8th number of the Spectator that there existed at that time a Society for the Reformation of Manners; and if the representation of the Letter-Writer be not a fiction, it must have had as many *familiars* as a court of Inquisition. In the person of one of the directors of this Society, he boasts of knowing, by means of his correspondents, "the evil practices that are committed in Berwick or Exeter, as well as what is done in his own family," and being able to raise a fine upon any parish in London through his acquaintance with the vices most prevalent in it. The chief purpose of the letter, however, is to animadvert upon a midnight masquerade which had lately been several times held in one of the most conspicuous parts of the town, and was justly conceived to be prejudicial to the public morals. The Society seems to have lain under the same embarrassment from the rank of the offenders that has been experienced by our modern reformers. "We dare not (says the writer) attack them in *our way*, lest we should send a woman of quality to Bridewell, or a peer of Great Britain to the Counter." How far private associations in aid of the laws of the land are upon the whole laudable, I shall not undertake to discuss; but their existence so long since, and the spirit by which they were then actuated, seemed worthy of notice.

The correction of the current language was an object which the authors of these periodical works very properly had in view, and the 230th number of the Tatler exposes the barbarisms which were at that time fashionable. They consisted of a most ungraceful use of contractions and ellipses, with a copious sprinkling of cant terms and whimsical phrases. Not only common speech was infected with these corruptions, but they were adopted by popular writers, and

proved highly injurious to the literary taste of the nation. This affectation of ease and familiarity was meant as a contrast to the formality of the preceding century, but was in truth a great degradation of the English language. It can only, therefore, have been from the impression made by a few writers of extraordinary talents at that period, that it has been regarded as the Augustan age of British literature; since the general style of writing has seldom been more mean and impure. That it is beyond comparison better at the present day will scarcely be denied by any critic who is capable of making an impartial estimate. It has faults, indeed, but of a different kind; such, for the most part, as proceed from aiming at too ornate and elevated a style, which often serves as a disguise for trite and worthless matter. A parallel between the literature of the two periods is, however, too copious a topic to be entered upon in the present communication, which I shall terminate with a few miscellaneous observations.

In the 555th number of the Spectator, dated December 1712, mention is made of an *Academy of Painting* lately established in London. Of this institution I find no notice in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, and there is reason to suppose that it never attained much celebrity. Its president was Sir Godfrey Kneller; and its chief object seems to have been the improvement of portrait, or what the letter-writer calls *face-painting*. He compliments the English artists as being the best in Europe in that branch; for which he gives us a reason, "the beautiful and noble faces with which England is confessed to abound." His fact and his reason, however, appear equally unfounded; for it is certain that not only Kneller, but most of the other eminent portrait painters of that time, were foreigners; and the arts were never at a lower ebb in England than during the reigns of Anne and George I. In scarcely any point is the superiority of the reign of George III. over that period more obvious and unquestionable, though it must be confessed that portrait is still the only branch in which our native artists have attained a high degree of excellence, with the exception, perhaps, of landscape.

In every thing that highly interests the hopes and fears of mankind, a close resemblance may be traced through different ages and countries. We need not wonder, therefore, at finding *quackery* nearly the same thing in its modes of operation a hundred years since, as now. An humourous paper of the Tatler by Addison treats on this subject, and gives several curious instances of the artifices employed by the empirics of that time to attract the public attention. The connexion of medicine with astrology was not then entirely dissolved; and quacks found it useful to pretend to mysterious points of knowledge and recondite learning. A paper in the Spectator represents quackery rather more in the modern style, as supporting itself by attested cures wrought upon persons in ordinary life. "I have heard (says the writer) of a porter who serves as a knight of the post under one of these operators; and though he never was sick in his life, has been cured of all the diseases in the dispensary." The quacks of the present

sent age, which is, certainly, an age of business, seldom amuse themselves with indirect methods of inspiring confidence, but go at once to the point with affidavits, subscribed letters, certificates from justices and clergymen, and the like. If they are lucky enough to obtain the name of a titled person of either sex, they reckon themselves sure of success. They enjoy, indeed, a clear field for their operations, since most of them have a royal patent to prefix to their bills, and may boast that they are no small contributors to the public revenue. The college of physicians is either without power to controul them, or is too much occupied in maintaining its own exclusive privileges against the other regulars, to attend to them. Quackery, therefore, was never more triumphant than at present; yet no science has, perhaps, received more modern improvements than that of medicine; and the advantages for acquiring it in the English metropolis have been augmented beyond all calculation within a century. It may be added, that establishments for the relief of the diseased poor have multiplied in an equal degree, both in London and the country.

An observation made in Addison's paper above-quoted deserves notice. "I never knew (says he) a physician recommend himself to the public who had not a sister-art to embellish his knowledge in medicine." In this assertion he probably had in view such men as Garth, Mead, and Sloane; but he seems to have forgotten Radcliffe, who had no collateral qualification of any kind, unless it were that of a boon companion. The remark certainly does not hold in our age, in which it is as much as a physician can expect, not to be injured in his professional character by any extraneous literary or scientific distinction; whilst, on the other hand, the instances are not rare of great medical reputation unaccompanied with the common acquisitions of liberal study.

It is probably owing to the modern enlargement of female education that the folly of *longings* is now almost out of vogue. I do not mean that advancement in physiological science has been the cause of its discredit; for the age that can believe in animal magnetism and sympathetic treatments at a hundred miles distance, has no pretence to reject any philosophical theory on account of its absurdity or incomprehensibility; but I mean, that the sex's general improvement in point of good-sense and information has made them ashamed of weaknesses formerly thought allowable, or even becoming. Longing, indeed, seems to have been considered as a valuable privilege of the pregnant state, and occasionally to have been employed as an engine to extort from an economical husband indulgences that the common arts of wheedling were not competent to obtain. This is the light in which it is regarded by a correspondent in the 326th number of the Spectator, who complains that his spouse extends her longings to such objects as a fine carriage and set of horses, a service of plate and china, new furniture to her drawing-room, and the like. It is true she also descends to those irregular appetites for odd articles of food which are sometimes a real concomitant of that condition, though more frequently the mere whims of an ungoverned fancy. There are two received points

points in the female theory of longing which are supposed irresistible in procuring its gratification: one, the danger of marking the infant with the unobtained object; the other, the certainty of injury to the mother from a disappointment. As to the first, experience has unluckily proved that the whole range of marks, however occasioned, is so small, that an imagination of any vivacity can never be expected to keep within its limits; and a churlish husband might safely defy his longing spouse to stamp his unborn infant with a cucumber or a plate of green peas, still more, with a pearl necklace or diamond earrings. The second, however, gives free scope; and nothing but the discretion of wives and the indifference of husbands can set bounds to it. It is happy that, as I before observed, the improved reason of females has of itself corrected the abuse.

To the same estimable cause may be attributed the disuse of *counterfeit fits* as an instrument of feminine policy; which, if we may trust to the representations in these papers, was not unfrequently resorted to a century ago. The sex may be congratulated on its liberation from a practice both morally degrading, and by no means calculated to display them in a captivating form. It may be added, that the habit of acting fits on every trifling occasion would certainly indure a real propensity to that infirmity. If modern ladies are more constitutionally delicate than might be wished, and nervous languor still forms a principal article in their list of maladies, it may be affirmed that they suffer less than their predecessors from the aggravations of mental weakness. Idle terrors, faintings, screams and hysterics are now rather considered as marks of vulgarity and want of education, than as graces belonging to the female character; and few ladies are such exhibitors in this way as their waiting-maids.

In a beautiful and touching family-piece in the Tatler, No. 95, incidental mention is made of the *reading of children* in that age. Speaking of a boy under eight years old, the writer says, "I perceived him a very great historian in Æsop's Fables: but he frankly declared to me his mind, that he did not delight in that learning, because he did not believe they were true: for which reason I found he had very much turned his studies for about a twelvemonth past into the lives and adventures of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, the Seven Champions, and other historians of that age." He goes on to say of the little boy's sister, "Betty deals chiefly in fairies and sprights; and sometimes in a winter-night will terrify the maids with her accounts until they are afraid to go to bed." I scarcely need remark on the great additions made of late years to the juvenile library, nor how much better it is in general calculated to improve the mind. Perhaps, however, some modern writers on education have too much insisted upon feeding the minds of children with mere truths, and discarding all the inventions of fiction. It is, indeed, a singular incongruity in our manners, that whilst mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and natural history are occupying the nursery, the grown children with their parents should be going to see Blue-beard and Cinderella at the theatres-royal, and the young ladies should be warbling

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Cock Robin and Gaffer Grey-beard at their piano-fortes. It would seem as if a certain quantity of childishness were necessary to fill up the mixt drama of life; and that if it do not come in at its proper place, it will intrude out of season. The age of childhood is surely the most natural for the indulgence of puerilities, which will spontaneously be laid aside as soon as the mind outgrows them. One of the brightest female ornaments of the present age used to say, when a child, "pray, mamma, let me talk a little nonsense." Her infantile nonsense has been compensated by a perpetual flow of wit and sense ever since.

To conclude this comparative view——The revolution of a century in this country certainly displays a wonderful advance in the arts and sciences, in general information, in wealth, and all those comforts and elegancies of life which are its concomitants, and in which we probably surpass any nation that has ever existed. With respect to manners, its effects have been more equivocal; and although the modern diffusion of luxury has visibly impaired the cast of plainness and sobriety of the earlier period, yet it may be doubted if the staple of national character have undergone any material alteration. As a people, we seem scarcely adapted to that style of gaiety and splendour which great external prosperity has usually promoted; and in the midst of extravagance and dissipation, we are continually relapsing into that quiet, retired, and unvaried round of life which is our permanent habit and preponderating inclination.

Yours, &c.

BALANCE.

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## OBSOLETE CHARITY SOCIETIES.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

SIR,

IT is well known, I imagine, to many persons connected with charitable institutions, that there are now remaining in the hands of different bankers in the metropolis, several small sums, being the balances of subscriptions raised for charitable purposes, some of which belong to what may be called *obsolete* societies, others are probably the remains of subscriptions, raised for some intended institutions which never were formed—I shall request through the channel of your publication, to suggest to the persons who have raised these funds, that unless it is intended that the money should be returned to the subscriber, it would be making a good use of it, to draw it out of the hands of the bankers and give it to some of the existing societies which are in need of contributions. A meeting of subscribers might be called for the purpose by public advertisement, or otherwise. I have little doubt but that several hundred pounds might be collected if this hint were to be attended to.

*Nov.* 15, 1806. *A Member of several Societies.*

For

*For the Athenæum.*

## ON THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY TAXATION ON THE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE.

Vectigal enim esse impositum fructibus nostris dicitur, et pecuniam permagnam ratione ista cogi potuisse confiteor, *et invidiam.*

*Cicero pro Fonteio*, § 10.

COMPLAINTS of degeneracy and corruption in the people have been so often repeated, that many regard them, or affect to do so, as words of course only, or as the spontaneous effusions of spleen or of discontent. Such an opinion, which the authors of the mischief complained of are always prepared to propagate, is readily acquiesced in by those, who are either too indolent to investigate the real cause, or have some interested views in attempting to persuade mankind, that what they see and feel is all visionary and delusive. The hypothesis of Berkley is virtually adopted, and men are told that what they suffer, and what they regret, is as much an imposition on their senses and understandings, as the philosophical prelate asserted to be the case with the material world.

But the history and experience of mankind is not to be so trifled with. They are apt to inform us, that a time may come when, as a great and a constitutional lawyer expresses himself, "men* will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity;" and a man of wisdom superior to the oracle that pronounced the celebrated eulogium on Socrates,† and one perfectly versed in the arts of government, as well as in the knowledge of human nature, has declared "that oppression will make even a wise man mad," and if so, what security can we propose for the intellects of those who lay no claim to superiority of understanding?

The danger of excessive and oppressive Taxes to a free constitution must be apparent to all who are not convinced to the contrary by ready money, or by something equivalent. The powers that are framed to accompany, and to inforce these exactions, are totally‡ inconsistent with our constitutional principles. They are often intrusted to men,

* "Indeed it is found by experience, that whenever the constitutional oppressions, even of the sovereign power, advance with gigantic strides, and threaten desolation to a state, men will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity; nor will sacrifice their liberty by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims, which were originally instituted to preserve it.

*Blackstone's Comm.* i. ch. 7.

† Whom well inspired the oracle pronounced
Wisest of men. *Milton's Par. regained*, b. iv.

‡ "These summary jurisdictions," Blackstone observes, "have of late been so far extended as *if a check be not timely given*, to threaten the disuse of our admirable, and truly English trial by jury." *Blackstone*, b. iv. c. 20.

men, who, though fond of power, are destitute of abilities to exert it properly, for want of legal knowledge; and moreover the casting the burden of the proof of innocence on the person against whom the information was brought, and requiring negative evidence in cases where it is often impossible to be had, modes of proceeding, adopted indeed by the holy inquisition, but by no other court, these joined with the difficulty of procuring redress, and still more of re-imbursement of expenses: together with many others, such a system of civil administration, as may indeed recal to our minds what we have lost, but must convince us also that the time of possessing many of those privileges on the enjoyment of which we had formerly most reason to value ourselves, is elapsed.

But to pursue this train of reasoning on the ill consequences of excessive taxes to liberty, is not my intention. The subject is sufficiently fertile, and may employ an abler pen. But another consideration, and one, if possible more important, occupies my attention at present, which is the malignant effects which excessive taxes must produce on the moral, and, as intimately connected therewith, on the religious character of the people. But although I do not mean what is here delivered to be considered as a political essay, I cannot forbear observing, that, if excessive taxes are dangerous to liberty, that they are, for that reason, were there no other, dangerous to virtue. "The natural place of virtue" as an eminent moralist* expresses himself, "is near to that of liberty;" despotism and corruption are framed to suit, and to accompany one another; and terror, the engine of the former, becomes doubly necessary in a state under the influence of the latter; although it ultimately aggravates the mischief which it was employed to repress.

Machiavel, a writer, whose works are seldom cited in behalf of morality, has nevertheless signified in the most explicit terms, the necessary tendency of corruption† both political and moral, to introduce this form of government; and he might with at least equal truth have laid down the converse proposition as a maxim, that despotism has at least as much tendency to corrupt the moral character. No state is free from the occasional inroads of corruption, but this has corruption for its basis. The terror which it professes to inspire, and without which it cannot subsist, extinguishes every other principle, and leaves man in the condition of a beast, whose portion is instinct,‡ compliance, and punishment.§

But to come more immediately to the subject.

The example set by our own government, and annually practised, of

* *Sp. of Laws*, b. viii, ch. 3.

† We must lay it down then as a certain truth that a corrupted state, which has been accustomed to the dominion of a prince, can never become free, though that prince and his whole race should be extinguished. *Polit. Dic. on the first decade of Livy*, b. i. c. xvii.

‡ *Sp. of Laws*, b. iii. c. 10.

§ Montesquieu observes "that under an arbitrary government, there is no virtue in the governors or governed. B. viii. c. 5. *Sp. of Laws*,

of anticipating the public revenue, cannot fail to produce the most mischievous consequences. Oeconomy is the parent of virtue, and extravagance, of vice; but how can we expect that a proclamation for the suppression of immorality, should outweigh the effects of the example afforded by government, when they "employ extraordinary‡ means to ruin themselves and wage war against their whole capital; means indeed so extraordinary that they are scarcely thought of by the most extravagant young spendthrift." Will a hireling pamphlet, or even the fast-day sermon of a prelate, anxious to promote the publick good by his own translation to a more lucrative situation, convince men of the propriety of measures which common sense and the natural feelings of mankind lead them so strongly to condemn?

Will they not rather induce men to reject and despise the teachers both of morality and religion, when they see them engaged in the defence of such proceedings?

Another bad effect of excessive taxes is the increase of extravagance.

I do not here speak of those minions of Fortune on whom immoderate wealth has been lavishly poured, or rather wasted, and by whom it has been often as lavishly squandered; but of those persons whom the wisest politicians (I speak not here of the present times) have always accounted the most valuable, as being the least corrupted, members of society, the middle ranks of people.

Men with a narrow income, barely sufficient for a decent though scanty maintainance, and not even that without the most rigid œconomy, are, when loaded with heavy fresh exactions, reduced to a state approaching to desperation. Finding that their own œconomy serves more to satisfy the demands of government, than to supply their own necessities, and becoming indignant from such considerations, they resolve to make what use they can of the present moment, and crowd into it all the gratifications which the wrecks of their property will furnish. They adopt the epicurean maxim, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," and reckless of the future, resolve, not indeed to enjoy, but to dissipate in pleasures of short duration, what they find will prove inadequate to supply the permanent demands of the state, which are made upon them.

We can scarcely expect that men so circumstanced should retain much regard for their country, or constitution of government. On the contrary they are likely to regard them both, as the sources of their own misfortunes; and when their short-lived extravagance has exhausted their petty supplies, think of nothing but flying where the exactions of government cannot overtake them, and like the Tartars, often subsist by the depredations which they commit on their former masters.

The vast fortunes on the other hand, which excessive taxes afford opportunities of acquiring, are highly injurious to morals. The interest

‡ *Sp. of Laws*, b. xiii. c. 17.

terest of the country and the feelings of humanity offer but inconsiderable motives to persons, who expect or aim at a lucrative war-contract; and lives are sacrificed by millions to satisfy the avarice of those who raise fortunes by the destruction of their fellow citizens. Men that derive all their ideas from the arithmetic of the counting-house, feel more on account of a fractional difference in the price of a lottery ticket, than they would for the loss of a fleet, the ruin of an army, or the desolation of a province.

The necessities of the state rather encourage, than check the savage spirit of these sanguinary dealers. The more publick wants increase, the more lucrative their places and their trade becomes; and as there is a possibility, at least, that the season of plunder may be but short, they are prompted by that consideration to make what advantage they can of the present opportunity.

The lavish and insolent display of luxury and assumed grandeur, which these upstarts exhibit, afford examples and incitements to corruption, as well as to indignation. Not boroughs only, but counties also, formerly thought to be the palladium of the landed interest, behold their elections* carried by the plunderers of the publick treasure; and the money snatched from the hands of industry to supply the demands of the state, is in part regurgitated, not to relieve necessity or to reward virtue, but to promote idleness, debauchery, and corruption.

The effrontery with which these transactions are conducted, shews that shame itself wants a blush. Memmius the Roman Tribune's description of his own country may serve for a sketch of the present times. "Neque eos qui ita fecere pudet aut pœnitet, sed incedunt per ora vestra magnifice, triumphos suos ostentantes, quasi ea honori, non prædæ† habeant."

The rapidity with which such fortunes are created, a circumstance inseparable from heavy taxes, is another and a powerful cause of corruption, by the spirit of gambling enterprise which it favours. The sober paths of industry are despised and abandoned as beneath consideration, and also as too tardy to satisfy the expectation of such adventurers. Ambition and rapacity suggest that it is an easier and quicker method to plunder the fruits of industry in others, than of a man to exert it in his own person.

Avarice‡ however surpasses even ambition itself in usurping the rewards§ of virtue. The aggrandisement or enriching a family at the expense,

* Hinc rapti pretio fasces, sectorque favoris
Ipse sui populus; letatisque ambitus urbi,
Annua venali referens certamina campo.
Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fœnus,
Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.
*Lucan.* l. i. l. 177.

† Sallust Bell. Jugurth.
"Semper infinita, insatiabilis est; neque copia neque inopia minuitur."
*Sallust. Conj. Catilinæ.*

§ Omnia virtutis præmia ambitio possidet. *Sallust*

expense of the state, is super-added to the personal grasp of the minister, and the nation approaches to that condition of an aristocratical government, which Montesquieu describes as the worst of any, that "wherein the members of it engross the public* money under pretence of rewards or appointments for their respective employments; in fine, where they render the common people tributary, and divide, among their own body, the profits arising from the several subsidies;" this last he observes was (in his time) very rare, as an aristocracy so constituted, would be the most intolerable of all governments."

It is melancholy to reflect what must become of charity amidst all this accumulation of exaction; that virtue which has so eminently and so characteristically distinguished our countrymen, to the ease and benefit of the public, the relief of necessity, the encouragement of virtue, and, what is superior to all other considerations, has recommended the interests of the nation to the protection of God. That portion of a man's income or of the fruits of his† industry, which piety had appropriated to the most important duty of religion, is seized at one stroke by the strong hand of power, not to save the lives of mankind, but rather to destroy them, or to be swallowed up in the vortex of foreign subsidies which, as Montesquieu observes is "no better than throwing away money."

What effects the late but not last demands may produce, remains to be tried; but we may predict that if they operate to the suppression, or even to the considerable diminution, of this virtue among us, our condition will soon be no better than that of the other subjugated states of Europe. The saying which was formerly applied to the republican government in our own country will be verified in modern times; that "God and the commonwealth are on different sides," and let the history of mankind, modern as well as ancient, determine, what fate has awaited those nations that have brought themselves into such a situation.

The multiplication of penal laws, an evil incident to mutiplication of Taxes, and one much apprehended by Sir William Blackstone, is another source, and a very plentiful one, of corruption. Montesquieu‡ observes that it is a constant remark of the historians of China, which country he represents as in this respect the same with a monarchy or a republic, "that the more the penal laws increased, the nearer they drew towards a revolution; that is, the penalties were augmented, as the morals became more corrupted." But it is evident that a multiplication of penal laws, whatever may be their avowed purpose, does in fact create more crimes than it prevents.

Do the temptations to concealment which they offer, or the incitements to false accusation which they hold forth, add nothing to the depravation of morals? Is it an encouragement to virtue that "regulations

*Sp. of Laws*, b. v. c. 3.

† "He laid aside the tenth penny of all he got for the use of the poor." *Burnet's Life of Sir Matthew Hale.*

‡ *Sp. of Laws*

lations* should appear to be contrived merely with a view to create crimes, and that by a practice too much followed, snares should be laid, thorns strewed, and precipices opened wherever the citizens set their feet?" Is it for the benefit of society that servants should be encouraged to inform against their masters, and by such treachery violate one of the most sacred connections of life, one indeed so sacred in the eye of the law, that the murder of a master by a servant assumes a title of aggravation, and is denominated a species of treason?

Survey the condition of the Roman state when spies† and informers were most encouraged. "A swarm of this pernicious tribe instantly appeared; crafty wicked men who could stoop to any indignity to serve the purposes of ambition were sure to busy themselves in the prosecution of criminals, whose condemnation might be agreeable to the prince; this was the road to honour and preferment."

The advantages which the revenue officers possess in their penal prosecutions are of bad consequences in inspiring unfavourable ideas respecting the civil justice of the kingdom. Reason and equity require that the scales of justice should be equally balanced, and that no advantage should be allowed to either of the parties. But some of the revenue laws contradict this principle in the highest degree, and I believe sometimes prompt juries to endeavour to restore the equilibrium by giving exemplary damages, scarcely justifiable on those grounds, and inexcusable on any other. "Power in this country," as Sir M. Foster says, "if it be but suspected to aim at oppression generally‡ disarmeth itself." May it on such occasions ever continue to do so.

But perhaps one of the most mischievous effects of the Taxes is the multiplication of oaths, an evil inseparable from such impositions. "A large crop of oaths cannot fail," to use the words of Sir W. Blackstone, "of producing a rich harvest of perjuries," especially when men are required to divulge on oath what no antecedent moral duty, but merely a positive law, commands them to disclose, and when the very disclosure itself may be of the worst consequences to themselves and to their families. Surely some other method of satisfying the demands of the state should be suggested in preference to one which is so evidently attended with such bad consequences to the moral character of the people.



* *Spirit of Laws*, b. vi. c. 15.

Sir M. Foster styles this "a fine passage and worthy the attention of all persons concerned in framing penal laws and putting them into execution."
*Foster's Crown Law, p. 207. 8vo Edition, 1792.*

† Decreta accusatoribus præcipua præmia nonnunquam et testibus. Nemini delat orum fides abrogata. Omne crimen pro capitali receptum, etiam paucorum simpliciumque verborum. *Sueton. Tiber.* §. 61.

Sic delatoris genus hominum publico exitio repertum et pœnis quidem nunquam satis coercitum, per præmia eliciebantur. *Tacit. Annal.* l. iv. §. 30.

Vidimus delatorum agmen inductum quasi grassatorum, quasi latronum, non solitudinem illi, non iter, sed templum et forum insederunt: nulla jam *testamenta secura*, nullus status certus, non orbitas, non liberi proderant. Auxerat hoc malum principum avaritia. *Plin. Panegyric de Trajano, c. 34.*

‡ *Crown-Law, Dis.* i. c. 3.

The frequent perjuries occasioned by the multiplication of oaths, are assigned by one of the Gothic kings as the cause why he introduced the method of trial by single combat. It is said to be "to prevent our subjects from attesting on* oath what they are not certain of, nay, what they know to be false." We may judge in what light the crime of perjury was held by that brave and honourable, but rude people, by the means they used to remove the temptations thereto. Stiernhook, the writer so often cited by Sir W. Blackstone, has, in his admirable work on the Gothic Constitution of Government, enlarged on this topic, and has expressed himself so much to the purpose, that I need make no apology for delivering his sentiments in his own words.

Juramenta sacra sunt, non temere tractanda, quo enim rarius adhibentur, eo sanctius ut plurimum præstantur, quod Gothi in Hispaniâ prudentius perspexisse videntur, qui lege caverunt, ne ad sacramentum facile veniretur. Nostris domesticis Gothis jurandi necessitas non solum cum reliquis probandi modis, sed ante illos fuit, a religione cæpta, sed religioni maxime adversa. Assiduitate enim vilescunt, et consuetudine morem pejerandi publicum inducunt, unde contemptus numinis ab impunitate, et quod hinc sequitur, concussa fide, generis humani vinculo, universa hominum societas conturbatur.

*Stiernhook De Jure Suconum et Gothorum. Cap. IX.*

It may indeed be said with truth, that every government and every legislature, be its form what it may, incurs a share of the guilt accompanying the breach of oaths, when they direct them to be† multiplied without necessity, or impose them in cases where there are temptations to perjury so violent, that it can scarcely be expected that they should be generally resisted. Whatever government sacrifices the morals of the people to pecuniary interest, is in danger of the end Montesquieu has predicted to the British Constitution, "that it will perish when the legislative power shall become more corrupt than the executive."

The abovementioned are a part, and a part only, of the evils that proceed from this cause.

It may now perhaps be asked why I describe a mischief without suggesting

* Multos in populo nostro et prævaricatione cansantium et cupiditatis instinctu ita cognoscimus depravari, ut de rebus incertis sacramenta plerumque offerre non dubitent, et de cognitis jugiter perjurare. Cujus sceleris consuetudinem submoventes præsenti lege decernimus, &c. *Leg. Burgundionum*, 2 § 45.

† The frequency of oaths even in Butler's time, seems to have dictated to him the ironical apology which he delivers.

He that imposes an oath makes it,
Not he that for convenience takes it;
Then how can any man be said,
To break an oath he never made?

Hudibras, P. 2. Cant. 2.

suggesting a remedy? To this I might answer, that a private observer may be of service in pointing out a rock or a shoal which may have escaped the notice of the more skilful mariners, and such an apology is sufficient in every respect. But I would go a step farther, and offer some observations on what may palliate, though not altogether prevent the mischief that seems, and indeed more than seems, impending over us. *Virtue* and *self-denial* must be assumed in practice, if not adopted in principle. The times require their exercise, and a necessity more urgent and more *imperious* than any suggested by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, demands it. Whatever ridicule may be cast on these virtues by the idle, by the corrupt, or by the profligate, we must now have recourse to them, or perish. The gigantic strides of Gallic despotism with all its train of evils, will not long be confined to the stupid, the effeminate, the corrupted nations which its army of ruffians has overrun.

Look on Italy, that seminary of arts and letters, that fertile clime beneath a most auspicious heaven, whose legions in better times issued forth to the conquest of the world. Behold Germany, whose hardy sons, as we are told by Cæsar, excelled the Gauls in courage and military prowess, and even led captive Varus and the conquering eagles of Rome. Survey the present condition of these countries; see them traversed by banditti, regularly formed or collected from the scum of Europe, under the banners of a Gallic leader, who has seized the whole of one country, and a large share of the other, dethroned in effect two great princes, and dismembered their territories, with little more resistance than the most timid animals make to the most ferocious.

Can we observe these ravages made by a set of men within sight of our own* shores, and be blind to the apprehension that a similar fate is threatened to ourselves, and that nothing short of the firmest union, the greatest mutual confidence, and the steadiest resolution, can avert it. The question will shortly come to the issue, which Dr. Brown long ago predicted, of "not who will pay, but who will fight."† The oppression of the taxes is now become nearly intolerable, and if pursued, must infallibly alienate the minds of the people from the government and constitution. Those who depreciate the truly national force, I scarcely need add that I here mean the volunteers, and openly profess to substitute in their place a mercenary standing army, must be regarded as they always have been, by every British patriot, in the light of enemies of their country. As these services are required to be disinterested, those in high office must set the example. Let them give up their enormous pensions, and content themselves with the applause of their fellow citizens, without wishing to share in their plunder. Some credit will then be given to their professions of patriotism, which are now regarded as insults on common understanding.

I am

* Catilina cum exercitu in faucibus urget.
† *Manners and principles of the times.*

I am not however so extravagant as to expect compliance with what I propose, on motives of principle, from persons who, as Cato says, "have ever valued their houses,* villas, ornaments and pictures at a higher rate than they did the republic," but I urge it as the means of preserving the remainder of their property, of administering to their pleasures and even to their vices.

"If you desire," says the Roman Patriot, on the occasion of an exigency nearly similar, "to retain these appendages of luxury, to which you are so strongly attached, if you expect to be allowed an opportunity for the indulgence of even your pleasures, rouse from your indolent slumbers and save the commonwealth." The state must be rescued from the hands of stock-jobbers and usurers who would ruin it without remorse, even without the reflection, that they themselves would be the first to perish in its downfall. Such men should consider, that, in times of civil commotion, neither rank nor riches afford protection; that to the desperate and indigent there is nothing so inviting as the coffers of the wealthy; and when matters come to a crisis, iron may preponderate against even gold itself.

To avert such an event at home, or what is, if possible, worse, subjugation from abroad, let every hand be lifted up. But to render this union effectual, the interests of all ranks must be equally consulted. All must "assume the virtue of self-denial, whatever strangers they may be to it on other occasions. The plunder of the national wealth, if suffered to continue, will be succeeded by the plunder of individuals, and disinterested services must be had recourse to, as the only means of saving the country.

The expensive sinecures of offices which both burden and disgrace the nation, and a numerous tribe of pensions and other grants for services never performed, must be done away, and the savings applied where they ought, to the public service.

This will in some degree assist the finances, and what is of much more consequence, it will excite the spirit of the people, who will exert themselves with energy if they have confidence in the integrity and disinterestedness of those who lead them. Many other measures will occasionally be found necessary, but the above are indispensable, as they form the only solid basis on which the best measures can be founded.

Such examples would improve the moral and religious character of the people, more than volumes of ecclesiastical controversy, and restore confidence to government and even to society itself.

And here I must observe, that, although no man is more sensible than myself of the duty of prayer to almighty God for protection in all perils or necessities, publick or private, yet that the custom of performing this at a certain season, annually, causes it to be regarded rather as a stated periodical ceremonial, than as a serious national humiliation in times of particular distress. But to give it any efficacy whatever,

* Qui semper, domos, villas signa, tabulas, vestras plusquam rempublicam fecere. *Oratio Catonis in Sallustio de conjuratione Catilinæ.*

whatever, it must be accompanied, or rather preceded, by reformation in those from whom the appointment of such a deprecation of the wrath of God proceeds. All ranks stand no doubt in need of amendment, but to exhort the inferior classes to the practice of virtues which those who recommend them, and ought to set the example, regard as unnecessary to be practiced by themselves, is to prevaricate both with morality and with religion. Can any other answer to such petitions be expected from him who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, but that recorded by Isaiah to have been given to the Jews. "To what purpose is the multitude of the sacrifices? It is iniquity even the solemn meeting. When you spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes; yea when ye make prayers I will not hear."

Perhaps an authority to the same purpose from an heathen writer may, though less forcibly expressed, have weight with some readers. Cato the younger in the speech of his, recorded by Sallust, cautions his pusillanimous and degenerate audience against depending on the protection of heaven, whilst they continued indolent and unconcerned themselves. "The favour of the Gods," says he "is not conciliated by timid vows and effeminate supplications; vigilance, activity, and prudence are the only terms on which such benefits can be expected: but if you on the contrary resign yourselves to sloth and inactivity, you may invoke the Gods in vain: They are enraged and angry with you." To render prayers acceptable and effectual, it is necessary that those who offer them should strive, at least, to make themselves worthy of the benefits which they solicit. To this purpose *self-denial*, which Johnson properly notices as the foundation of all virtue, is primarily and essentially necessary. The prayers of those who have reaped extravagant profits from the exactions that have distressed their neighbours, will infallibly be regarded as belonging to those things which, "coming out of the mouth, defile a man," and from such lips such supplications will never come up for a memorial before God. Were the virtue I recommend faithfully practised by all ranks, and all the burthens equally or proportionably distributed, we might hope with confidence for the protection of heaven. Public spirit would revive, men would begin to regard the interest of the state and that of individuals as alike, and the necessary aids would be chearfully furnished under such assurance.

Above all let government never forget how important is Economy.* But this must be practised as well as professed.

Can we believe ministers in earnest, when amidst the most sacred promises of economy, they load themselves, and even the other branches of their families, with enormous lucrative appointments, without even a pretence of any personal merit in those to whom they are granted? Is not this to have, to use the words of Sallust, "aliud promptum in linguâ, aliud clausum in pectore?" But it is time to adopt other measures.

The state requires it and the times demand it!

* Non intelligent homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia.
*Cicer. de Off.* ii. 88.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

SOME little time ago in reading the Hymns of Homer in the Edition of Herman, I was struck with a circumstance which may be not altogether uninteresting to your classical readers. On verse 86 of the Hymn to Venus, a poem which Herman pronounces to be *Homeri nomine dignissimum*, the learned editor remarks that this composition is purer with respect to the observance of the digamma than the remaining Hymns of the collection. He then proceeds, *Ac sublatis vitiis*, v. 148, 182, 195, 204, *hi tantum loci supersunt de quibus dubitari possit, si vera sunt quæ de litera Æolica disputari solent:* v. 44, 54, 85, 86, 134, 170, 233, 257, *(to which add* v. 6*) nam* v. 136 *et* 279, *interpolatoris esse equidem existimo.* What I have to remark in addition to this is, that in almost all these passages the digamma may be restored by an easy remedy, and moreover a remedy which it is also necessary to apply to similar errors in the common text of the Iliad and Odyssey, and that in the remaining instances (one perhaps excepted) the difficulty is no greater than what is found in those writings which are acknowledged to be Homer's. And this, be it noticed, cannot be observed in general of the offences against the digamma in the Hymns to Apollo, Mercury, and Ceres. I shall leave the learned reader to draw what he pleases from these premises, when I have examined the several passages above cited in their order.

V. 6. πασιν δ'ιεργα μεμηλεν. Here either the conjunction may be omitted, which I should prefer, or the επ'αυτω δ'ιεργον ετυχθη of Homer's Il. iv. v. 470, with the observation of Bentley, may be compared.

V. 44. κιδν' ειδυιαν. read κιδνα ιδυιαν and see Il. i. 608, and Heyne ad lib. in. v. 128.

V. 54. Πολυπιδακυ Ιδης. See Heyne's Excursus on the digamma, v. Ιδη.

V. 85. ειδος τε μιγεθος τε και ειματα σιγαλοεντα. Here it is easy to read ειδος και μιγεθος και which correction is also proposed by Matthæi.

V. 86. Πεπλον μεν γαρ εεσο φαεινοτερον πυρος αυγης. For εεσο, if any emendation is necessary, read εσο, a correction which even Ilgen allows to be admissible, though not unacquainted with the digamma, who indeed has been hereby betrayed into false opinions respecting metre. He errs, for example, when in favour of the reading in question he observes, *nam* γαρ *ante spiritum asperum non raro producitur etiam extra cæsuram*, v. c. Il. ix. 377. But here he might plead a similar mistake of the great Ruhnkenius, who is equally unfortunate in a reference on v. 57 of the Hymn to Ceres, and has drawn Nitscherlich with him into error. See the note of the latter in the verse. With respect however to γαρ lengthened in the cæsura, see Herman on this same verse of the Hymn to Ceres.

It

It is curious to observe how the opinions and conjectures of the ablest scholars have been sometimes refuted by subsequent *metrical* discoveries. I was forcibly impressed with this fact the other day upon reading the notes of Markland on the two Iphigenias of Euripides. This admirable scholar has proposed several ingenious corrections which might have past in his day for just emendations, but which are decisively repelled by Mr. Porson's acute observations on the use of a word forming a *pes Creticus* at the end of an Iambic trimeter. See Præf. ad Hecub. p. 30, 38. Schutz has offended in like manner in a conjecture on the Prometheus of Aeschylus, v. 932. But to return to ειτο; Bentley proposes to substitute it for ειτο, Il. xii. 464.

V. 134. κειδ' ειδυιη. Vide supra, v. 44.

V. 170. βης τε και ιφια μηλα. τε may be omitted.

V. 232. σιτω τ' αμβροσιη τε και ειμαλα καλα διδυσα. On this verse I cannot satisfy myself. Perhaps we might read αμβροσιη τ' ιδε ειμαλα καλα, as in v. 165, ιδε ειματα σιγαλοιντα. Herman indeed in his Orpheia, p. 812, observes, *Apud Homerum et reliquos antiquos* ιδε *plerumque hiatum facit ita ut non dubitandum videatur quin digamma in hac voce fuerit.* But I suspect that it leaves an hiatus only in the third foot, in which station of the verse I have little doubt but that an hiatus was admissible, v. Wakef. Noctes Carcerariæ and Mr. Northmore's fifth Excursus on Tryphiodorus. The impartial reader will, I think, be disposed to adopt this opinion, when he sees the shifts to which even Bentley is driven to get rid of the hiatus in question.

V. 259. επην δε πρωτον ιδη φαος ηελιω. Read πρωτα. In like manner in the Odyssey, lib. x. 423, for παμπρωτον read παμπρωλα. πρωτον and πρωτα are frequently interchanged, as I have particularly observed within these few days upon comparing the readings of the Ravenna manuscript, with Brunck's text of Aristophanes. In verse 275 of the Equites, perhaps πρωτα ought to be received from that manuscript.

I am, Sir,
Yours,
E. COGAN.

*Higham-Hill, Walthamstow, Jan.* 5, 1807.

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## *To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

SIR,

OF the various kinds of faulty style, none appears to me more to deviate from the essential purpose of writing, namely, to be understood, than that which may be termed the *enigmatical*. Of this style it is the characteristic, instead of expressing things plainly, by their usual denominations, to disguise them by some indirect or allusive appellation. It is particularly exemplified in the manner in

which writers, who affect a display of learning and refinement, frequently introduce the mention of persons or places. After once using the proper name in a direct way, instead of repeating it in the course of a narrative, they studiously employ every artifice of circumlocution or obliquity to insinuate it to the reader. Our eminent historian Gibbon has been justly charged with this fault; and it is not uncommon for his reader to be obliged to turn back two or three pages in order to discover who is meant by such a man's nephew, or such a lady's favourite. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that more than mere variety of expression is generally intended by him in these substitutions, and that he frequently makes it the mode of informing or reminding the reader of some circumstance important to the occasion. Thus, after having spoken of a seditious tumult against the tyrannical government of Commodus, which was quelled by his sacrifice of an unpopular minister, he adds, "the *son of Marcus* might yet have regained the affection and confidence of his subjects;" thus pointedly inculcating the efficacy of a father's virtues, in conciliating favour to his son. When thus applied, there is grace and beauty in the artifice.

Poetry has at all times dealt largely in these substitutions, and indeed has often depended on them for its chief discrimination from prose. Their use is really poetical, when they suggest a new and appropriate image, and they may be approved, or, at least, tolerated in a certain degree, merely for the sake of a learned variety; but when they convert the phrase into a riddle, which the reader must study to make out, they may rank among the indications of bad taste and pedantry. The Roman poets who succeeded Virgil, were particularly addicted to this figure of speech, by which their language is rendered, indeed, what the critics call *doctior*, but at the expense of being unnatural and embarrassing. The following example from Silius Italicus will give a complete notion of it.

Pulsat *Agenoreas Rhœteia* lancea portas:

In plain terms, the *Roman* lance strikes the *Carthaginian* gates. To comprehend this meaning, the reader must be apprized of these geographical or historical facts——Agenor was the founder of Tyre, and Carthage was a Tyrian colony. Rhœteum is a promontory of the Troas, or district of Troy. The Trojans were the supposed founders of Rome.——Is this any thing but a silly labour to perplex? Lycophron, whose professed aim was to puzzle future critics and scholiasts, might consistently study for such enigmas; but what place have they in the narrative of a poem intended to please and interest?

A learned writer may, doubtless, address himself to learned readers, but if too profound, he must expect sometimes to be misunderstood. Gray's invocation to the *Æolian lyre*, in the exordium of his Ode on the Progress of Poesy, was taken by a periodical critic of the time, as alluding to the musical instrument called the *Harp of Æolus;* and in a subsequent edition, the poet thought it necessary to annex a note, shewing

shewing that Pindar had frequently applied the epithet *Æolian* to his own lyric strains. Horace, indeed, had also spoken of the *Æolium carmen*, which the said critic might have remembered, though he were not familiar with Pindar.

It is certainly no imputation on a writer that he makes his readers think, provided it be on something worth thinking about, and the effort be repaid by some new idea. But where the subject of his study is nothing but an *alias*, he may justly complain of the time lost, and the interruption given to the train of his ideas, by throwing in his way a riddle so little worth solving.

Yours, &c.

SIMPLICIUS.

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*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

SIR,

IF a series of articles like the following, chiefly noted down in a course of excursive reading, be deemed suitable for your miscellany, I shall take care to supply you with an occasional bundle of them, to which you may give the title of

## OMNIANA.

### 1. *Speaking Trumpets.*

The *Italini*, a tribe in Paraguay, used speaking trumpets, and had a sort of telegraphic language for them, if the phrase may be permitted. Muratori quotes the passage in which this is mentioned from the letters of the Jesuit Missionaries, printed at Naples, 1604, the latter being dated 1591. These are the words, *Tubis tibiisque certa inflatis ratione, ita quod volunt significant, ut et longe audiantur, et perinde ac si expressis vocibus loquerentur, intelligantur. Neque tamen ab ils, qui eorum Linguam norunt, quæ significant percipiuntur, nisi apud eos versati sint.*

### 2. *Inferiority of Women.*

If the authority of the Latin grammar be not sufficient to establish that the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, a physiological opinion of our fathers may be adduced, which it would certainly be difficult to disprove. They held that the soul insinuated itself into and invested itself with the body of the male embryo, at the seven and thirtieth day after conception, whereas the female embryo is not endowed with a soul till the fortieth.

### 3. *The Human Countenance.*

An old author says of the human face, it is as it were, the soul abbreviated,

breviated, that is, the pattern and image of the soul; her escutcheon with many quarters, representing the collection of all her titles of honour, planted and placed in the gate and fore front, to the end that men may know that here is her abode and her palace. It is as the hand of a dial, which noteth the hours and moments of time, the wheels and motions themselves being hid within:—to be brief, it is the throne of beauty and love, the seat of laughter and kissing, two things very proper and agreeable unto man.

### 4. *Steam engines.*

Silvester II. (who is commonly called pope Silvester, being the most notorious of the name) made clocks and organs which were worked by steam. The old historian expresses intelligibly to us what he did not understand himself: *fecit arte mechanica orologium, et organa hydraulica, ubi, mirum in modum, per aquæ calefactæ violentiam, implet ventus emergens concavitem barbiti, et permulti foratiles tractus æreæ fistulæ modulatos clamores emittunt.*

Prideaux (an older author than the biographer of Mahomet, but resembling him in blind and brutal bigotry) classes Silvester among the Egyptian Magicians, by no means the worst of the orders into which he has distributed the popes.

### 5. *Aristotle.*

Aristotle has been libelled in all ages. The antient calumniators said of him that he spent his patrimony in riotous gluttony, then turned soldier, and proving a coward, betook himself to the safer method of destroying men as an apothecary. He has been accused of poisoning Alexander, for which reason a Frenchman, of more Greek learning than usually falls to the share of a learned man in France, calls him equally a poisoner of soul and body. Martin Luther was of opinion that he was certainly dead and damned. There is a scurvy jest of him in the Gesta Romanorum, how his mistress saddled and bridled him like an ass, and rode upon his back. In our own country he meets with still worse usage from those dirty booksellers, who fall under the notice of the Society for the suppression of vice. I was once in a shop when a fellow from the country came in with a written order for *Harry Stottel's Master-Piece.*

### 6. *A Bishop and his Beard.*

Guillaume Duprat, bishop of Clermont, who assisted at the council of Trent, and built the college of the Jesuits at Paris, had the finest beard that ever was seen. It was too fine a beard for a bishop, and the Canons of his Cathedral in full chapter assembled, came to the barbarous resolution of shaving him. Accordingly, when next he came to the choir, the dean, the *prevot*, and the *chantre* approached with scissars and razors, soap, bason and warm water. He took to his heels at the sight and escaped to his castle of Beauregard about two leagues from Clermont, where he fell sick for vexation, and died. During his illness he made a vow never again to set foot in Clermont, where

where they had offered him so villainous an insult; and to revenge himself he exchanged the bishoprick with cardinal Salviati, nephew to Leo X. who was so young that he had not a hair upon his chin. Duprat, however, repented of the exchange before his death, and wrote to Salviati, quoting these lines of Martial,

*Sed tu nec propera, brevibus nec crede capillis,*
*Tardaque pro tanto munere barba veni.*

7. *Arrow-headed letters.*

About half way between Bassora and Aleppo, near a place called Argia, are, or were two centuries ago, some ruins containing inscriptions in the character which has of late excited so much attention among our oriental scholars. Some of these letters are described as resembling a pyramid on its side, evidently the arrow-headed letter; others like a star, with eight rays. They were, like those from Babylon, upon bricks, and also upon black marble.

8. *Free-masonry.*

The Gnostics had a method of making themselves known to each other by shaking hands. This favours the opinion of those who derive the Free-masons from persecuted heretics. *Si peregrinus accesserit de ipsorum dogmate, signum est apud ipsos, virorum ad fœminas, et fœminarum ad viros in extendendo manum, ad salutationem videlicet, subter palmam contractionem quandam titillationis per hoc se indicare ostendentes, quod ejusdem religionis sit qui accessit. Hinc igitur mutua cognitione accepta, statim ad epulationem convertuntur.*

9. *Shenstone.*

Shenstone used to thank God that his name was not liable to a pun: it has proved, however, obnoxious to a Frenchman's rhyme, which is something worse. M. Girardin has placed this inscription to his memory at Ermenonville.

This plain stone
To William Shenstone.
In his writings he display'd
A mind natural,
At Leasowes he laid
Arcadian greens rural.

10.

In a schedule of the offices, fees, and services, which the Lord Wharton had with the Wardenry of the West Marche and Captainship of the city and castle of Carlisle, about 1547, a trumpeter is rated at 16d. *per diem* and a surgeon only at 12d.

11. *Robertson.*

The second sentence in Robertson's History of Scotland is unphilosophical. "Nations," he says, "as well as men, arrive at maturity by degrees; and the events which happened during their infancy

or

or early youth, cannot be recollected, and deserve not to be remembered." He is ill qualified for the office of historian or biographer, who supposes that the circumstances of a nation can be understood unless the history of its infancy is known, or the character of an individual explained, if the occurrences of his childhood be not considered.

12. *Three methods of lessening the number of Rats.*

I. Introduce them at table as a delicacy. They would probably be savoury food, and if nature hath not made them so, the cook may. Rat pye would be as good as Rook pye; and four tails intertwisted like the serpents of the delphic tripod, and rising into a spiral obelisk, would crest the crust more fantastically than pigeon's feet. After a while they might be declared *game* by the legislature, which would materially expedite their extirpation.

II. Make use of their fur. Rat-skin robes for the ladies would be beautiful, warm, costly, and new. Fashion requires only the two last qualities; it is hoped the two former would not be objectionable. The importance of such as a fashion to our farmers ought to have its weight. When our nobles and gentlemen feed their own pigs; perform for a Spanish tup, the office of Pandarus of Troy, and provide heifers of great elegance for bulls of acknowledged merit; our ladies may perhaps be induced to receive an addition to their wardrobe from the hands of the Rat-catcher, for a purpose of less equivocal utility.

III. Inoculate some subjects with the small-pox, or any other infectious disease, and turn them loose. Experiments should first be made, least the disease should assume in them so new a form as to be capable of being returned to us with interest. If it succeeded, man has means in his hand which would thin the Hyenas, Wolves, Jackals, and all gregarious beasts of prey.

N. B. If any of our patriotic societies should think proper to award a gold medal, silver cup, or other remuneration to either of these methods, the projector has left his address with the Editor.

13. *Translations.*

It has been well said, that to translate a book is like pouring honey from one vessel into another,—something must always be lost.

Both the Dutch and the French words for translated, will bear to be literally rendered; *overgezet*, and *traduit*. Milton may more truly be said to be *overset* in one language, and *traduced* in the other, than translated into either. *Done* into English was not so happy a phrase, for many a book was *undone* by the operation.

14. *Hell.*

In the early part of the last century an enquiry was published by the Rev. Tobias Swinden, into the nature and place of Hell. The former, according to this Divine, had been accurately understood, burning being the punishment, and the duration without end; but as to the "local habitation" of the reprobate, all opinions had been erroneous

roneous. Drexelius had estimated the sum total of the damned at one hundred thousand millions, all of whom he calculated might be contained within a square German mile, and not stowed closer than negroes in a Liverpool slave ship: but this appeared to the English Theologian "a poor, mean, and narrow conception, both of the numbers of the damned, and of the dimensions of Hell;" for if their immateriality and compressibility were to be alleged, you might as well, he said, squeeze them at once into a common baker's oven. His ideas were upon a grander scale. There was not room enough, according to him, in the centre of the earth for "Eternal Tophet." Burnet's absorpt sun he thought a much more noble idea of such a furnace of fire. But his opinion was, that Tophet was the sun, which must be acknowledged by all to be capacious enough for the purpose. The time of the sun's creation is a strong reason for admitting the hypothesis, being just after the fall of the Devil and his angels. It is true that the sun is said to have been made on the fourth day; but light, and evening and morning, are mentioned as having previously existed; now these, as proceeding from the sun, could not have been before it; *making* on the fourth day therefore can only mean putting it in motion. The darkness which is predicated of Tophet may at first seem an objection, but it exists in the *maculæ*, the spots of the sun, which may be deep caverns and dens, proper seats of the blackness of darkness. Upon this hypothesis, the reason why sun-worship has been found so widely extended becomes manifest; it would be as peculiarly acceptable to Satan, as serpent-worship is known to have been.

This was indeed making the souls of the wicked of some use, as Nero did the Christians when he rolled them up in tow, dipt them in pitch, and set fire to them, as torches to light up the streets of Rome. They were so many living wicks of Asbestos, fed with the inextinguishable oil of divine vengeance, that they might be burning and shining lights to the world. If Jonathan Edwards had seen the book he might have adopted its hypothesis as a new proof of "the glory of God in the damnation of sinners."

With what feelings could this man have looked at the setting sun?

### 15. *Transplanting Trees.*

The King of the Adites, in Thalaba, removes a full grown forest to his garden of Irem.

——— Should the King
Wait for slow Nature's work? *Vol.* i. p. 23.

Where romancers and novelists stopt short of positive miracle, their most extraordinary inventions are paralleled or exceeded by the history of real life. The Czar Peter did the same thing as Shedâd, and his method may be recommended to our Nabobs who want trees about their mansions, and can afford to pay for the removal of live timber. They were dug up in winter with plenty of earth about their roots, which being frozen did not drop off. It would be advisable to dig round

round them before the frost set in. Care should be taken to replant the tree in the same position as that in which it grew; if its southern side be turned to the north, it will have new habits to learn, and may die before it has acquired them.

16. *Wool.*

*Daily experience shews us*, says a Spaniard, that if a lamb is suckled by a goat, the wool becomes hard and hairy; and on the contrary, if a kid is suckled by a ewe, the hair becomes soft.

17. *St. Andrew's Cross.*

St. Andrew's Cross is, as is well known, always represented in the shape of the letter X; but that this is an error, ecclesiastical historians prove by appealing to the Cross itself on which he suffered, which St. Stephen of Burgundy gave to the Convent of St. Victor, near Marseilles, and which, like the common Cross, is rectangular. The cause of the error is thus explained; when the Apostle suffered, the Cross, instead of being fixed upright, rested on its foot and arm, and in this posture he was fastened to it; his hands to one arm and the head, his feet to the other arm and the foot, and his head in the air.

18. *Cervantes.*

The name Cervantes is a corruption of Servandus, a saint and martyr, son of S. Marcellus, the Centurion. It is remarkable that Cervantes and Shakespear died on the same day.

19. *Mill.*

About the middle of the 16th century, Frey Rodrigo de Corcuera, invented a mill which worked like a clock: a model of which he laid before Charles Vth. It was considered as an invention of considerable importance in a country where running streams are scarce, and calms frequent, and the Emperor ordered him to erect one at Aguilar de Campos. He died before it was compleated. This same Monk presented Maximilian with a sword, which by means of a spring, shot out a point of diamond with such force as to pierce the strongest breast-plate.

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## CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

*Sketch of the literary History of Greece, being an Introduction to an account of its principal Writers.*

*(Continued from page 35.)*

REGULAR comedy, as committed to writing, may be considered as originating with Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet, who flourished about the

the lxxiii Olympiad, or 486 before Christ. It was soon transplanted to a more genial climate at Athens, and there made the most rapid progress. It is distinguished into three periods, the old, the middle, and the new. The most celebrated names of the first school, are Cratinus, Eupolis, and Aristophanes, who flourished in the age of Perides. The old comedy was distinguished by its wit, its indecency, and its personality, till at length it was found necessary, even in the licentious city of Athens; to check its licentiousness. Like tragedy it possesses a chorus.

> Successit vetus his comædia, non sine multa
> Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit, et vim
> Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta chorusque
> Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.

A considerable difference is discernible in the early and later pieces of Aristophanes, which marks the progress of reformation. The comic poet Plato was of this class.

The check which was given to the licence and personal satire of the old comedy, produced that modification of the art which is the characteristic of the middle school. Its satire was thrown under covert; the chorus, as we are informed in the preceding passage of Horace, became silent. The duration of the middle period of comedy was not long. Its chief names were those of Alexis, Aristophon, Epicrates, Antiphanes, Eubulus, Moschion, and Phæricides.

About the age of Alexander commenced the new comedy, when it attained nearly the form which it still preserves. We have not the good fortune to possess a single entire piece of either this or the preceding age. The most conspicuous names are those of Menander and Philemon, to whom may be added, Diphilus, Apollodorus, Philippides, and Peridippus, of all which writers we possess fragments, which serve to render us more sensible of our loss. We have some recompence in the plays of Plautus and Terence, which are mostly, either imitations or translations of pieces of this school.

Thespis is commonly mentioned as the author of tragedy. Whether he *wrote* his tragedies, is doubtful. His first performance was about the lxi. Olympiad. Within forty years afterwards, Aeschylus appeared as a writer of tragedy.

> Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
> Dicitur, et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis,
> Quæ canerent, agerentque peruncti fœcibus ora.
> Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
> Aeschylus, et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
> Et docuit, magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.

The tragedies of Aeschylus are distinguished by a sublime spirit of poetry, though frequently disfigured by obscurity and extravagance. Some of his scenes however may be classed with those of Shakespeare. In his follower and rival Sophocles, we may discern a considerable improvement of art. His ideas are probably less grand, but his lan-

guage is chaster, the characters and passions which he exhibits are more various, and touched with greater delicacy and judgment. Euripides is a writer marked by great faults and great beauties. His characters are often feebly drawn, his scenes insufferably tedious, and his incidents absurd. But on the other hand, excellent maxims of morality are often couched in elegant language, his strokes of pathos are exquisite, and some of his choral odes may rank with the finest specimens of poetry. The other writers of tragedy, though very numerous, have perished; we have not great reason to lament the loss.

A third species of dramatic poems was cultivated among the Greeks, called Satyrs, from the chorus, which consisted of those imaginary beings. Its character was jocose and licentious, though its style was tragic, and it was less restricted by rules than the regular drama. One example of this species of composition has been preserved in the Cyclops of Euripides.

Pastoral poetry received its birth in the valleys of Sicily, and the Doric strains of Theocritus are still unrivalled.

The epigram was a favourite composition of the Greeks, but more distinguished by its elegant simplicity, and unity of thought, and object, than by the point which has since been made its characteristic.

Pherecydes is considered as the founder of systematic philosophy among the Greeks. He was a native of the island of Scyros and master of Thales and Pythagoras, founders of the rival schools of Ionia and Italy. The Ionian school was continued in the philosophy of Socrates, by whose disciples Antisthenes, Euclid, Plato, Phædo, and Aristippus, different schools were established, of which the Academy alone under Plato attained permanent fame, and was afterwards branched out into five sects. Aristotle, with his followers the Peripatetics, may be considered as proceeding from the Academic school, "quoniam utrique," says Cicero, "et Socratici, et Platonici esse volumus." The Stoic doctrine was a refinement of the Cynic. The divisions of the Italic school are the Pythagoreans, the Heracliteans, the Eleatics, and the Sceptics. From the Eleatics are deduced the sects of Democritus and Epicurus.

The philosophical writers of Greece were almost innumerable. Perhaps few questions which can fall under the notice of the human mind were left altogether untouched by them. Metaphysical philosophy was the favourite topic of the disputatious Greeks, and in the treatment of this subtle science they at least manifested great ingenuity, if they have not contributed much to the promotion of useful knowledge. The works of Aristotle remain, a stupendous monument of genius, whatever we think of its application. In some departments of mathematics, the skill of the Greeks has not yet been surpassed, and we still remain their scholars. The more accurate and judicious investigation of modern times has almost wholly superseded their physical and experimental philosophy. If their ethical theories were imperfect, their distinctions, arrangement and estimate of moral qualities, are often marked by nice observation and good sense; nor were the principles of political science neglected by them.

Comparatively

Comparatively few of the philosophical writers of Greece have reached our times. We may however be consoled for the loss by the remaining works of Plato and Aristotle. The later mystical commentators, several of whose works have reached us, might well have been spared, and would have been most happily exchanged for the comedies of Menander, or the entire history of Polybius.

Cadmus of Miletus is mentioned as one of the first writers in prose, and the earliest author who treated history in a legitimate form. He flourished nearly at the time when tragedy and comedy first made their appearance. Between this author and Herodotus, the names of several writers of history are mentioned, but all their works have perished. Herodotus therefore holds the title of the father of history. That author presents a most agreeable picture of the manners, and narrative of the events, of his own and some preceding ages; and if he is somewhat credulous in receiving the reports of ignorant or fraudulent informers, we may commonly rely on him with confidence, when he gives us the result of his own observations. Thucydides merits a still higher praise, that of being the first philosophic and accurate historian, whose narrative of facts is founded on the most scrupulous and diligent enquiry, and who is careful to mark in particular events the operation of general causes. Among succeeding histories may be specified Xenophon's enchanting narrative of the retreat of the ten thousand, in which he himself bore a conspicuous part; the most valuable history of Polybius; the Roman antiquities of Dionysius the Halicarnassian; the general history of Diodorus, the lives of Plutarch, the works of Appian, Arrian, Dio Cassius, &c. Descending to the lower ages, we have a long and unbroken series of historians, valuable at least for the facts which they communicate, if not for their own skill and elegance, extending from the commencement of the Byzantine monarchy till the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

If we pass to the Grecian orators, the name of Demosthenes may almost stand for that of his art itself. Oratory in the noblest form in which it has ever addressed mankind, was indebted for its powers to the democratic constitution of Athens, in consequence of which the power of a statesman was proportioned to his influence with the people, who, while implicitly guided by the demagogues, flattered themselves that they were the judges and directors of every measure.

> Thence to the famous orators repair,
> Those ancients, whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
> Shook th' arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece,
> To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' throne.

Pericles is recorded to have been the first orator who committed his speeches to writing. His eloquence seems to have been of the austere, impressive kind.

Ημιτραπτ', εβροντα, ξυνεσυκα την Ελλαδα, *Aristoph.*

Ten

Ten orators obtained distinguished fame, Antipho, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isæus, Aeschines, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Dinarchus. The orations of Demosthenes may be ranked among the most finished of human productions. By the effect which they now produce on every reader of taste, we may judge of the effect which they must have produced, when the events to which they relate gave them all the aid of immediate importance and close connection with the interests of his hearers. No ambitious ornaments of diction hide and oppress his sense; no appearance of art prevents the effect of his reasoning; the noble sentiments of an enlightened patriot flow in a continued torrent, which bears down opposition.

The poems of Homer, it is probable, gave the first object and motive to the art of criticism, and employed commentators and interpreters of various classes from an early age, till the lowest period of Greek literature. Oratory furnished it with another object. The great value of that art in the Grecian states, gave importance to those who professed to teach it. The art of rhetoric is thought to have received its origin in Sicily, where Corax is said to have delivered public lectures, and to have composed a treatise on the subject, which remained for a considerable time in estimation. Among the more remarkable professors of the rhetorical art, may be mentioned Protagoras, Prodicus, Gorgias and Alcidamas. Isocrates holds a middle rank between the rhetoricians and the orators. Criticism was afterwards transferred to the other branches of literary composition. Aristotle has given us an art of poetry, which principally consists of a collection of precepts relative to the drama. Dionysius has left behind him several treatises of criticism, both general and particular, which have reached our time. Longinus has investigated the nature and sources of the sublime, with the taste and spirit of the poet and orator, if not with all the precision of the philosopher.

**And is himself the great sublime he draws.**

Accurate grammar seems to have taken its rise among the Alexandrian commentators of Homer.

The countries in which Grecian literature was principally cultivated, may be arranged in the following order. The Asiatic colonies of Ionia and Aeolia; the Italian and Sicilian colonies of the Dorian race; Attica; Alexandria and the Macedonian kingdom of Egypt; Rome and its empire; Constantinople and the Byzantine monarchy.

That literature was cultivated to a considerable extent in Ionia before the time of Homer, as has been already observed, is highly probable. Nevertheless all authentic literary memorials of the antecedent period have wholly perished, nor has the name of a single work on which dependence can be placed, prior to the Iliad and Odyssey, reached our time.

The age of Homer cannot well be placed at a later period than

900 years before the christian æra. The interval which elapsed between that time and the Persian wars is very obscure. Ionia appears, however, to have flourished in all the arts of peace. Its principal cities are enumerated by Herodotus, and classed in four divisions, according to the varieties of dialect by which they were distinguished. In the first division were comprehended Miletus, Myus and Priene, situated in Caria; in the second, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedos, Teos, Clazomenæ, Phocæa, in Lydia; the inhabitants of Samos form a third class; and the Erythræans and Chians a fourth. Several of these places were distinguished by the eminence which their citizens acquired in literature. The Colophonians were remarkable for their poetical fame. Colophon was one of the cities which contended for the honour of having given birth to Homer. Nicander, a native of that city, wrote a book, as we are informed by his scholiast, in honour of the Colophonian poets, among whom are enumerated Xenophanes the didactic writer, Polymnestor, Mimnermus, Antimachus, one of the most celebrated heroic poets, and Hermesianax, from whose elegies a considerable fragment has been preserved by Athenæus.

We hear little of the literature of the Aeolians, (with the exception of Hesiod's writings, who is said to have been a native of Cumæ, but who used the Ionic dialect) till they distinguished themselves in lyric poetry, and to that department their fame appears to have been confined. The names of Sappho and Alcæus are pre-eminent,

> **Aeoliis fidibus querentem**
> **Sappho puellis de popularibus;**
> **Et te sonantem plenius aureo,**
> **Alcæe, plectro, dura navis,**
> **Dura fugæ mala, dura belli.**

Such are the characteristics by which Horace describes the authors of his art, in one of the most beautiful passages of his own lyric works. Aeolian is also, with Pindar, a term designative of lyric poetry. The use of the Aeolic as a literary dialect, was probably almost obliterated during the sixth century before the christian æra, and nothing has descended to our times, except fragments of the works composed in it.

The Dorians of Asia do not present much claim to notice, their principal writers, as Hippocrates and Herodotus, having employed the Ionic dialect of their neighbours, with whom therefore in literary classification they may be associated.

The chief colonies of Magna Græcia and of Sicily emigrated about the commencement of the chronology of the Olympiads. The literature of Magna Græcia seems to have been coincident with the establishment of the Italian school of philosophy. Their writers used the Doric dialect, as Ocellus Lucanus, and Timæus the Locrian, if the short treatise on the soul of the world and nature is genuine.

The principal Sicilian colonies were Syracuse, Agrigentum, Messana, Himera, &c. This island gave birth to some philosophers of eminence.

eminence. Two species of poetry, likewise, owe their origin to it, comedy and the pastoral. The latter continued to flourish principally here. Theocritus and Moschus were Sicilians, Bion was an Ionian.

But the literary glory of the rest of Greece (if we except that of Homer) fades into comparative obscurity before the splendour of Athenian genius. The history of this celebrated city is well known. In the fabulous times, it ascends, if we pay credit to its writers, to the remotest antiquity. Their pretended series of kings commences from Ogyges. The age of Cecrops is said, not without some probability, to have been coincident with that of Moses. He is reported to have joined the Athenians in a closer system of social union than they possessed before his time, and to have established laws and manners among them. Theseus extended and strengthened the city by collecting inhabitants from the neighbouring country. Yet in the time of Homer, Athens was less distinguished than several of the Grecian states. It was not till the time of Solon and the family of Pisistratus, that they began to assert their superiority in arts and arms. This was the commencement of a most brilliant period, in the civil, political, and literary history of Greece. From this time, cultivated eloquence, the arts of historical narrative and dramatic representation, the sublime productions of architecture and sculpture, advanced with rapid steps towards perfection: "our sense," says Gibbon, "of the dignity of human nature, is exalted by the simple recollection, that Isocrates was the companion of Plato and Xenophon; that he assisted perhaps with the historian Thucydides, at the first representation of the Oedipus of Sophocles, and the Iphigenia of Euripides; and that his pupils Aeschines and Demosthenes contended for the crown of patriotism in the presence of Aristotle, the master of Theophrastus, who taught at Athens with the founders of the Stoic and Epicurean sects."

behold
Where on the Aegean shore a city stands,
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence.

Not much more than two centuries elapsed from the time of Pisistratus, till the fall of Grecian liberty under the Macedonian domination. Soon after this time, the muses of the drama, history, and eloquence, became silent at Athens. Philosophy, however, and rhetoric long continued to be taught with distinguished reputation in her schools, and after Macedon and Rome had destroyed her political importance, she was still regarded as the metropolis of arts and science.

The conquests of the Macedonians burst the narrow bounds to which the power of Greece had before been confined. The new city of Alexandria, founded by the Macedonian conqueror, became the seat of empire to a series of munificient kings, who extended the fostering hand of patronage to every branch of literature. Ptolemy Soter

Soter founded the museum and library of Alexandria, and this noble institution was greatly augmented by his successors. The history of the library is well known. The museum, according to the description of Strabo, stood near the palace. Provision was here made for a number of philosophers and learned men, who were united under a president, appointed by the kings.

The age of Grecian genius was however past, and royal patronage could not restore it. The age of learning now commenced. Poets indeed were not unknown, but poets, in general, more distinguished by elegance, and an ambitious display of erudition, than by vigour and originality of genius. Grammatical and critical learning was the species of erudition most successfully cultivated; and among authors of this description, the name of Aristarchus stands first, a critic of proverbial fame, but whose labours were lost in almost total obscurity, till someknowledge of them was restored by the Venetian scholia, brought to light by the industry of Villoison.

The literature of Rome, in most of its departments, is little more than a translation from that of Greece. At least the Roman writers were almost wholly formed on Grecian models.

**Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes,**
**Intulit agresti Latio.**

The first considerable intercourse of Greece and Rome took place in consequence of those military transactions, by which Greece was gradually reduced under the Roman yoke. The ambitious Romans, according to their usual maxims, at first interfered under the character of allies, and at length disclosed themselves as conquerors and masters. Yet it was not without some opposition that the arts of the conquered people were introduced among their rough masters. The austere patriots of the republic, thought that they discovered the seeds of degeneracy from the martial virtues of their ancestors, in the inactive meditations of philosophy, and the elegant amusements of literature. In the year 592 of the city, the Greek philosophers and rhetoricians, whose schools had become numerous in Rome, were banished by order of the senate. Before this period, however, the Roman writers had begun to imitate the Greeks with success. The love of Grecian philosophy and literature soon became general among the noble Roman youths, who resorted to Athens to pursue the studies for which that city was distinguished.

The pride or policy of the conquerors enforced the use of the Latin language, as the instrument of public transactions, wherever their dominion was established; but in the Eastern part of the empire (where the Greek had already taken root) it was never able to supplant its more cultivated rival, as the language of conversation and literature. Under the Roman empire some Greek writers appeared who would have done honour to the best ages of their country. In prose, Plutarch and Lucian may be distinguished. A line of poets may also be traced, who have left us some considerable works, but it would be difficult to point out one of eminent merit.

At

At length Greece again became the seat of empire, though no more the abode and temple of genius. Among the Byzantine writers, the first place must be given to the series of historians, which does not terminate but with the capture of Constantinople by the Turkish power, and who relate with different degrees of merit the events of the long period of which they constitute almost the sole memorial. Photius, the patriarch of Constantinople, was distinguished in a dark age for his erudition. For much grammatical knowledge, and many fragments of the authors of better times, we are indebted to the lexicographers, grammarians, anthologists, and scholiasts of this period.

When Grecian literature was almost forgotten in its native seats, it was again cultivated in other parts of Europe; and scholars have arisen in the West, whose labours the ablest critics of antiquity would have regarded with respect, and from whom they might perhaps have received instruction.

The limits of this paper have permitted only a rapid survey of the extensive subject to which it relates. It is intended to be preliminary to a series of papers, the object of which will be to treat in succession of the great writers of Greece, and to give a summary account of their lives and writings, and the principal editions and manuscripts of their works.

D.

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## *Dissertation on the Elysian Fields of Antiquity.*

BY WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D. OF BATH.

*(Continued from page* 43.*)*

HAVING thus spoken, perhaps at too great a length, of the nature of these attenuated beings, I proceed to the consideration of the dwelling they were supposed to be intended to inhabit, observing by the way, that the disposition of the Ειδωλα above described, to retain all the former corporeal passions and affections, accounts for the description of those corporeal enjoyments, with which they were supposed to be furnished in these blissful habitations.

And first of the

### SITUATION OF THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.

Homer, the earliest writer with whom we are acquainted, (the sacred historians excepted) mentions in one passage, and in one only, the Elysian fields.

Proteus, the Egyptian deity, makes a kind of prophetical promise to Menelaus, of a retreat in these happy regions at the termination of his

his labours. These fields or plains are described by Homer, as lying ες πειρατα γαιης* at the bounds or extremities of the earth. This is understood by Strabo,† and as it should seem by Plato in the Gorgias, to mean the western extremity of the known world in those early times; and the Canary or Fortunate islands, are fixed on almost universally as the place here alluded to.‡

Hesiod,§ the author next to Homer in point of antiquity, describes the mansions of the blest as situated in the happy islands that lie on the ocean or Atlantic sea; and Pindar, who is next in order, though with a great interval of time, speaks of the happy isles on the ocean‖ as the scenes of future bliss.

Diodorus Siculus¶ says that the Fortunate islands lie on the western, or the Mauritanian coast of Africa, and Strabo gives exactly the same account.

Plutarch, in his life of Sestorius, speaks of these islands as the reputed situation of Elysium. Having thus ascertained the place of these happy abodes, let us now proceed to speak of the enjoyments which were provided there for the inhabitants.

And first respecting the

## CLIMATE OR TEMPERATURE.

Homer, although he lived in a warm climate, was sensible of the inconveniences of both extremes, and has therefore described his Elysium as enjoying the pleasures and conveniences of a moderate and warm climate, without suffering from the extremes of either temperature.

" Elysium shall be thine,** the blissful plains,
Of utmost earth, where Rhadamanthus reigns,

Joys

* Tartarus as well as Elysium was supposed to be at the extremities of both sea and land, and as commentators think,¶ to the westward.

——————— ουδ' εν κε τα νειατα πειραθ' ικηαι,
Γαιης και ποντοιο ιν' Ιαπετοςτε Κρονος τε
Ημενοι ουτ' αυγης υπεριονος ηελιοιο
Τερποντ', ουδ ανεμοισι βαθυς δε τε ταρταρος αμφις. *Iliad*, viii. 478.

† *Strabo l.* i. *prope initium.*

‡ Plato says, that " it was a law, which might among men, be traced from the time of Saturn, and had always been in force among the deities, that such men as had conducted themselves justly and piously," (δικαιως και οσιως) or, in other words, done their duty both to God and man, " should, after their decease, be translated into the happy islands, (εις μακαρων νησους) and there enjoy every " felicity without any admixture of evil or misfortune." *Platon. Gorgias*, p. 523.

§ Εν μακαρων νησοισι παρ Ωκεανον βαθυδινην. *Hesiod Oper. et Dier.* l. 171.

‖ *Pindari Olymp.* b. 128.

¶ *Lib.* v. 299 *Pag. marg.*

** Αλλα σε̃ς Ηλυσιον πεδιον και πειρατα γαιης
Αθανατοι πεμπουσιν (οθι ξανθος Ραδαμανθυς,)
Τη περ ρηιη βιοτη πελει ανθρωποισιν:
Ου νιφετος ουτε̃ χειμων πολυν ουτε ποτ' ομβρος,
Αλλ' αει Ζεφυροιο λιγυπνειοντας ανταs
Ωκεανος αγινσιν αναψυχειν ανθρωπους. *Odyss.* iv. 563.

Joys ever young, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of the eternal year.
Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime,
From the bleak Pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow,
But from the breezy deep the blest inhale,
The fragrant murmurs of the Western gale."

*Pope's Odyss.* iv. 765.

This account of the seats of immortal beings, is agreeable to the ideas of all writers. Homer himself, in another passage, describes the habitation of the gods on Mount Olympus as free from snow, rain, or tempests of wind.

" There no rude winds presume* to shake the skies,
No rains descend, no snowy vapours rise;
But on immortal thrones the blest repose,
The firmament with living splendors glows."

Odyss. vi. 51.

It may appear somewhat extraordinary that Homer, who we have reason to believe lived in the warmer parts of Asia Minor, should have been so particular in mentioning snow as an inconvenience, which is seldom complained of as such, in the parallel latitudes of Europe. But we find from other parts of his writings that he was sufficiently acquainted with snow, as well as with the other circumstances belonging to winter. In the twelfth book, he describes the snow falling in such quantities as not only to cover the hills, but the meadows and cultivated grounds also. Even in countries of Asia several degrees to the south of Ionia, snow and hail are known to be frequent attendants upon winter. Thus in the S.S. the Almighty is painted as giving, in the latitude of Judæa, " snow like wool, and scattering the hoar-frost like ashes, as casting forth ice like morsels, and as producing cold that no one can withstand."—Hail, snow, vapours and storms of wind are also mentioned as fulfilling the purposes of the Almighty, much

The seat of Rhadamantius is placed by Virgil in Tartarus as being the judge of the wicked, and condemning them to be punished by the Furies.

Gnossius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna
" Castigatque auditque dolos subigitque fateri
Quæ quis apud superos furto lætatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello,
Tisiphone quatet insultans, torvosque sinistra
Intentans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum." *Virgil,* l. vi.

Pindar, however, appears to agree more with Homer, as he says, that those who obtained a seat in Elysium, gained it by the decrees of Rhadamanthus.—
" Βουλαις εν οραις Ραδαμανθυος." *Olymp.* B.

* Ημεν αρ ως εἰπουσ' απεβη γλαυκωπις Αθηνη
Ουλυμπον δ', οθι φασι θεων εδος ασφαλες αει
Εμμεναι, ουτ' ανεμοισι τινασσεται ουτε ποτ' ομβρω
Δευεται, ουτε χιων επιπιλνταται, αλλα μαλ αιθρη
Πεπταται αννεφελος λευκη επιδεδρομεν αιγλη,
Τω ενι τερπονται μακαρες θεοι ημαται παντα. *Odyss.* vi. 41.

much in the same way as snow is described by Homer to be one of the* instruments of the vengeance of Jupiter.

> " As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms,
> And opes his cloudy magazine of storms,
> In winter's bleak uncomfortable reign,
> A snowy inundation hides the plain;
> He stills the winds, and bids the skies to sleep,
> Then pours the silent tempest thick and deep:
> And first the mountain tops are cover'd o'er,
> Then the green fields, and then the sandy shore;
> Bent with the weight the nodding woods are seen,
> And one bright waste hides all the works of men.
> The circling seas alone, absorbing all,
> Drink the dissolving fleeces as they fall." *Iliad* 12.

The writers of the history of the Crusades give accounts sufficient to prove the severity of the winters in Judæa.

Fulcherius Carnotensis saw the cold prove fatal to men. Jacobus de Vitriaco tells us, that not men only, but beasts of burden perished by cold. " Damna et incommoda, tam per latrunculos tam hyemis asperitate *sustinuimus*, ubi multi pauperes et jumenta frigore perierunt." *Gesta Dei per Francos*, p. 1130.

And Albertus Aquensis, another writer of the same period, expresses himself in terms still stronger, " Sexta vero die montanis permensis in extremo illorum cacumine maxima pertulerunt pericula, in grandine horribili, in glacie terribili, in pluvia et nive inaudita, quorum immanitate et horrore ingruente, ad triginta homines pedites præ frigore mortui sunt." *Gesta Dei*, p. 307.

Vinisant, who wrote the history of the Crusade under Richard I. gives a similar account. He describes the Turkish army as oppressed with excessive snow and hail, " nivium et grandinum nimietate;" and in other parts, speaking of the Christian army, he says, " gelidæ nives implicunt, vultibus grandinum densitates reverberant, pluviæ torrentes involvunt," and ends with saying, " O quis estimaret illius amaritudinem diei ?"

Sir John Chardin, travelling from Georgia through Armenia, found not the hills only, but the plains also, that separate these countries, covered with snow, on the 6th of March, in the latitude of little more than 40 degrees N. L. and Plutarch had observed in his Life of Lucullus, the surprise of that General who " saw from the top of Mount Taurus, the corn green in the fields before him, even in the midst of summer, so backward are the seasons by reason of the excessive cold in those parts." What is more to our present purpose, Dr. Russel tells us that at Aleppo, 1742, from the beginning of January to the middle, a great deal of snow fell, the frost continued, and the weather was exceedingly cold. In 1744, the snow fell six inches deep, and continued several days in places shaded from the sun. In the year 1746,

* ——— οτε τ' αρετο μαντιστα Ζευς;
Νιφεμεν ανθρωποισι πιφαυσκομενος τα ο κηλα. *Iliad* xii. 279, 280.

1746, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of January, it snowed almost continually, so that it lay in the streets almost a foot thick.

These citations are I hope sufficient to shew that Homer was acquainted with the inconveniences of winter, to a degree to induce him to exclude them from his description of Elysium. But I regard Homer's description of these seats of happiness not merely as an imaginary picture, but as a true representation of what takes place in the Fortunate, or Canary isles.

Plutarch in the Life of Quintus Sestorius has described these countries in terms so nearly coinciding with those of Homer, that I shall give the passage at length. "The Fortunate islands, says that writer, are two in number, divided from one another by a narrow channel, and are distant from the coast of Africa ten thousand furlongs. Rain seldom falls there, and when it does, it is in moderate showers; but for the most part they have gentle breezes, bringing along with them soft dews, which so enrich the soil, that it is not only fertile when plowed and planted, but even produces of itself, plenty of delicious fruits, sufficient to feed the inhabitants, who may here be supported without labour or fatigue. The seasons are temperate, and the transitions from one to the other so moderate, that the air is always serene and healthy. The rough northerly and easterly winds which blow toward these islands from the continent, are dissipated by reason of the vast distance, and utterly lose their force before they reach these parts. The soft western* and southerly winds which blow on them, sometimes produce mild sprinkling showers, but for the most part they gently refresh the earth with fruitful dews only, and the nourishing moisture of the air, so that it is firmly believed, even by the barbarous people themselves, that this is the seat of the blessed, and that these are the Elysian Fields so highly celebrated by Homer."

It is worth remarking, that in both the above descriptions, the western breezes are mentioned as contributing to the pleasures of the situation, and Pindar has also enumerated them among the circumstances that† enhance the delights of these islands. This was obviously natural to be remarked in a country which was represented as possessing a perpetual spring and summer united.

The west wind is described by Philostratus in the groupe of‡ Hyacinthus, as having wings at his temples, like Mercury, of a mild appearance, and bearing a chaplet of flowers.

"The same wind" says Mr. Stuart in his account of the Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, "is, in the spring, pleasant, warm, and favourable

* Lucian says that the west wind is the only one that blows in the Elysian Fields.

εις ανεμος πνει ο ξεφυρος. *Luc. Ver. Hist. L.* ii.

† ενθα μακαρων νασων ωκεανιδες αυραι περιπνευουσιν. *Olymp. B.* 129, 130.

It is evident that at the Canary Islands, the Oceanitides auræ, must mean the western breezes.

‡ ωρας δε ειναι αυτον εν πτηνοι τον κροταφον, και αβρον τω ειδει και ζεφυριον φερει παντων ηδιστον. *Philostr. Icon. L.* i. § xxiv.

vourable to vegetation. It is figured as a beautiful youth, with a pleasing and benign aspect, and seems to glide on with the gentlest and easiest motions. He is the only one of the figures represented without a tunic or vest; he is indeed entirely naked, except his loose mantle, the skirt of which is filled with flowers."

Milton, who drew many of his poetical ideas from Italian climates as well as from Italian poets, calls Zephyrus "the frolic wind that breathes the spring," and this appellation is justified by the expressions both of the* poets and prose writers of antiquity.

But altho' this country was happy in gentle breezes, yet it was free from hurricanes or storms of wind and rain, so frequent in hot climates, which are particularly specified in both the above accounts, not to take place in these countries.

Even Virgil appears to have alluded to these islands in his description of Elysium.

"——————— devenere locos lætos, et amæna vireta,
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas."

The epithet which he applies to the woods and groves, belongs, in a local sense almost exclusively, to the Canary islands.

Again, he seems to have marked the difference of latitude and situation between Italy and the Canaries by the words,

"——————— Solemque suum, sua sidera norunt;

the sun being nearly vertical there at the summer solstice, it being in 28° N. L. and many of the southerly constellations being visible there, which never rise in the latitude of Rome or even of Greece.

Virgil describes the brightness of the sky in Elysium, in terms much resembling Homer's description of the dwelling of the Gods.

Largior hic campos Æther et lumine vestit purpureo. vi. 640.

"Here glowing Æther shoots a purple ray,
And o'er the region pours a double day." *Pitt's Translation.*

Pindar† in a fragment quoted by Plutarch, speaks of the perpetual sunshine

* Parturit almus aget Zephyrique tepentibus auris Laxant arva sinus.
*Virgil. Georgic.* ii. 330.

Aura paret flores tepidi fœcunda Favoni. *Catull. de Nupt. Pelei et Thetidos.*

——— reserata viget genitalis Aura Favoni. *Lucr. L.* i. 11.

Mitior alternum Zephyri jam bruma teporem
Senserat, et primi laxabant germina flores.
*Claudian in Eutropium.* ii. 95.

"A Favonio veris initium notant." *Pliny.*

† Pindar the Lyric Poet speaks in the following terms of the condition of the pious souls in Hades, "The brightness of the sunshine is present there, when darkness overspreads the earth beneath; meadows of purple roses surround

sunshine or light which irradiates the seats of the blessed; and Plato in the Axiochus accounts the mild and temperate climate of these regions, enlightened by the constant rays of the sun, among the principal sources of happiness.

Lucian also, who, although he wrote to ridicule these opinions, expressed the popular ideas of mankind, says, "that in the regions of the blessed there is a perpetual spring, and no night, but a clear mild atmosphere, in a medium between excess of light and gloom."

The Archbishop of Cambray, has, in his Telemachus, dilated on this subject in a beautiful, but somewhat mystic manner. "In this happy place (the Elysian Fields) the day knows no end, and night with her gloomy veil is a stranger there. A pure and insinuating light spreads itself round the bodies of these just men, and encompasseth

round their habitations, shaded with trees of aromatic odour, and laden with golden fruits. Some of the inhabitants entertain themselves with exercises on horseback, others with gymnastic exercises on foot, and others with the pleasures of music. Every kind of flowery beauty flourishes there in profusion. Pleasing smells are unceasingly diffused through the whole country. The light arising from the perfumes burnt on the altars of the gods is visible to a great distance." *Cons. ad Apollonium.*

There is in Pindar another description of the happiness of the blest, nearly resembling that given by Plutarch, though in some respects different, which I shall give in Mr. West's very elegant translation.

*Strophe IV.*

But in the happy fields of light,
Where Phœbus with an equal ray
Illuminates the balmy night,
And gilds the cloudless day;
In peaceful unmolested joy,
The good their smiling hours employ.

Them no uneasy wants constrain,
To vex th' ungrateful soil,
To tempt the dangers of the billowy main,
And break their strength with unabating toil;
A frail disastrous being to maintain.

But in their joyous calm abodes,
The recompence of justice they receive;
And in the fellowship of gods
Without a tear eternal ages live.
While banish'd by the fates from joy and rest;
Intolerable woes the impious soul molest.

*Antistrophe IV.*

But they who in true virtue strong
The third purgation can endure,
And keep their minds from fraudful wrong
And guilt's contagion pure;
They thro' the starry paths of Jove
To Saturn's blissful seat remove;

Where fragrant breezes, vernal airs,
Sweet children of the main,
Purge the blest island from corroding cares,
And fan the bosom of each verdant plain,
Whose fertile soil immortal fruitage bears.

Trees from whose flaming branches flow
Array'd in golden bloom refulgent beams,
And flowers of golden hue that blow
On the fresh border of their parent streams.
These by the blest in solemn triumph worn,
Their unpolluted hands and clust'ring locks adorn.

*Olympic Odes*, ii.

passeth them with its rays as with a *garment. It is not like that which illuminates the eyes of miserable mortals, which in comparison of this is little better than darkness. It is rather a celestial glory than a light; for it penetrates the thickest bodies after a more subtle manner than the beams of the sun can pierce the purest crystal. Yet it never dazzles, but on the contrary fortifies the eyes, and produces an unspeakable serenity in the inmost recesses of the soul."

*(To be continued.)*

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## ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

"*The seconde Parte of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes: eyther written in our owne tongue, or translated out of any other language: which concerneth the Sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the Arte of Warre, and Navigation: And also, of Phisicks and Surgerie: Which haue beene published to the glorie of God, and the benefit of the Commonweale of England. Gathered into Alphabet+ etc: by Andrew Maunsell ——+. At London Printed by James Roberts, for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie*, 1595."

Folio, pp. 27, without the dedication, etc:

This second part the compiler dedicates to the memorable Earl of Essex (whose arms are most beautifully cut on wood at the back of the title) and whom he styles "a most honourable patrone of learned men and theyr works;" to "the Professors of the Sciences Mathematicall, and of Phisicke and Surgery;" and as before, to the "Company of Stationers, Printers, etc:" in this last he says,

"Hauing shewed you in my former part of the use of my tables, I will onely in thys shew you and the curteous readers, that I haue set the VVriters of Arithmetick, Musick, Nauigation and Warre together, vsing the playnest way I could deuise.

"Now it resteth, that I should proceede to the thirde and last part, which is of Humanity, wherein I shall haue occasion to shew, what we haue in our owne tongue, of Gramer, Logick, Rethoricke, Lawe, Historie, Poetrie, Policie, etc. Which will for the most part concerne matters of Delight and Pleasure, wherein I have already laboured, as in the rest; but finding it so troublesome to get sight of Bookes, and so tedious to digest into any good methode, I haue thought good first to publish the two more necessarie parts, which if I may perceaue to be well liked of, will whet me on to proceed in the rest (as God shall make me able) with better courage."

We are to suppose from this, that he did not meet with sufficient encouragement, for certain it is, that this third part never made its appearance;

* Who coverest thyself with light, as with a garment. Psalm 104, v. 2.
† † Same device, etc: as in the first part.

appearance; as this would doubtless have been the most interesting, we cannot but agree with Mr. Steevens, who says "it is much to be lamented that Maunsell did not proceed to his third collection." Further extracts from the work are unnecessary.

"*The Choise of Change: Containing the Triplicitie of Diuinitie, Philosophie, and Poetrie, Short for Memorie, Profitable for Knowledge, and Necessarie for Maners: Whereby the Learned may be confirmed, the Ignorant instructed, and all Men generally recreated. Newly set foorth by S. R. Gent. and Student in the Vniversitie of Cambridge. Tria sunt omnia. At London Printed by Roger Warde, dwelling neere Holburne Conduite, at the figure of the Talbot. An. Dom.* 1585."

4to. vl. 1. not paged, but containing pp. 91, black letter.

Although it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty who was the author of this curious and entertaining volume, we have a strong suspicion that it was written by Doctor Simon Robson, who in the year 1598 was made dean of Bristol: he died in 1617.

It is dedicated to Sir Henry Herbert, Sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Sidney, to whom "S. R. wisheth increase of vertuous qualities in the mind, of the gifts of the body, and goodes of Fortune;" this is followed by a short address

"To the Reader.

1. He that knoweth not that he ought to know, is a brute beast among men.

2. He that knoweth no more then he hath need of, is a man among brute beasts.

3. He that knoweth all that may bee knowen, is a God among men.

1. Read willingly.

2. Correct friendly.

3. Judge indifferently."

"The Triplicitie of Diuinitie, Philosophie, and Poetrie," consist each of two hundreths, and each hundreth contains 100 instances." A few extracts will explain the author's plan and execution.

*"He that will live in quiet, must frame himself to three things—To hear, see, and say nothing.

"The philosopher Aristotle believed but three things—That which he touched with his hand; That which he saw with his eyes; That which he could comprehend in argument.

"Three things which cause a man to keep his friends—If he give much; If he ask little; If he take nothing.

"Three things necessary in a flatterer—An impudent face; A stedfast colour; A changing voice.

"Trust not three things—Dog's teeth; Horse's feet; Women's protestations.

"Three

* The spelling is here modernized.

"Three things are uncertain and unconstant—The favour of princes; The love of women; The shining of the sun in April.

"There are three very strong things—Gold, for there is no place invincible wherein an ass laden with gold, may enter; Love, because it provoketh us to adventure our goods, life, renown, and all; Labour, because it overcommeth all things."

The whole ends with "Deo trino et uni sit laus, honor et gloria. Amen."

### *L'Amadigi di M. Bernardo Tasso.*

When Tasso the father was at Ghent, 1544, the chief persons of Charles the Fifth's court, and especially D. Luis de Avila and D. Francisco de Toledo exhorted him to write a poem upon Amadis of Gaul; that delightful story they thought would become still more delightful, if varied with new episodes, and told in sweet verse. Bernardo caught at the subject, and set himself to the work with wonderful pleasure, and the ardour of his whole heart. His first intention was to write in *versi sciolti*;* for rhymes he thought were unequal to the grandeur and dignity of heroic narrative; but Ariosto's poem was in the hands of every one, and Avila and his own patron Sanseverino pressed him so strongly to adopt the octave stanza, that he yielded to their arguments. In another essential point Bernardo differed from the prevailing taste of his time; he wished to observe the rules of Aristotle in his story, and not, as was the custom of all his country poets, to branch it out into as many heads as the Hydra, and as many arms as those of Briareus! With this intent, therefore, he selected a part of the romance, and began to write *La Disperazione d'Amadigi*, The despair of Amadis, intending to conclude with the battle between Lisuarte and King Cildadan, when Amadis, having previously been reconciled to Oriana, discovers himself in the moment of victory. No master of the art, says his greater son, could have formed a better or more beautiful design.

This part of the Romance which Bernardo had selected, begins with the 41st chapter of the first book, and ends with the sixteenth of the second.† He had woven into it as much of the preceding history as was necessary to be known, and such of the after parts as it was desirable to introduce. When, however, he came to read these cantos at the court of Salerno, he perceived that when he began, the chamber was unusually full, and that before he had done, it was nearly empty: from this he concluded, that the unity of action was in its nature not delightful; knowing that he had perfectly observed all the rules of art. It will be readily suspected that there was a more obvious cause of failure in his own poetry; this, however, was not



* It is better to use the Italian term than to call it blank verse, from which the *versi sciolti* essentially differ. Some remarks upon this metre will be offered hereafter, in an account of the Italia Liberata of Trissino.

† In the English translation from p. 36 to 255, vol. 2.

the case. Strange as it may appear, the desultory and capricious manner of Ariosto had fascinated the Italians; they attributed that pleasure, which his exquisite poetry gave them, to his irregular method—if that may be called method which has none—and were so accustomed to pantomimic changes of scene, and those flea-skips of story, as to be incapable of listening to a regular narrative; just as the prevalence of essays, reviews, magazines, and miscellanies has almost incapacitated the present public from enjoying or understanding any work which requires continuous attention. They prest him to change his plan, and gratify their craving for frequent novelty, by following the fashionable model; the prince laid his commands upon him to the same effect, and Bernardo, as his son says, that he might not lose the name of a good courtier, no longer attempted to retain by force that of the best poet, and obeyed,

*Ma col cor mesto e con turbato ciglio.*

But with reluctant heart and troubled brow.

Thus re-modelled, the Amadigi was received with applause, and its success in its altered state, proved that its former failure was attributable, not to the dulness of the poet, but to the vitiated taste of the people.

It is a formidable task to analize a poem which is more than a fourth part larger than the Faery Queen, consisting of 100 cantos. But it is interesting to see with what success Bernardo Tasso, whom his son pronounced to be a great and excellent poet, has converted into poetry that exquisite Romance, which the same high authority has declared in the judgment of many, and especially in his own, to be the most beautiful of its kind, and the most perfect in variety of incident, in manners, and in truth of character.

*(To be continued.)*

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## MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

### *Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield.*

THOMAS WAKEFIELD, B.A. who died on the 26th of the last November at Richmond in Surrey, of which parish he had been the minister during thirty years, was one of those distinguished characters, for whom the cause of virtue and the honour of man solicit a place in the records of the human kind. His life, indeed, in its uniform and silent lapse, presented no striking incidents to arrest the common eye, or to give interest to the pages of the biographer. But if it did not resemble the torrent, which astonishes us with its

its cataracts, or the comet, which alarms us with its eccentric and ominous glare; it was like the sun, which vivifies all beneath its beams, or the pure and quiet stream, which, diffusing verdure over the vale, reflects from its even and lucid surface an unbroken image of heaven.

Of the* five sons of the Reverend George Wakefield, M. A. and Vicar of Kingston upon Thames, Thomas, who was the second, was born on the 21st of December, 1752, in the town of Nottingham, where his father, before his removal to Kingston, was first the curate of St. Mary's, and subsequently the rector of St. Nicholas.

Being originally intended for some business connected with trade, it was late before the subject of our notices, in consequence of his maturer preference, was educated for the learned profession of the church. From a school in Kingston he was removed to Cambridge, where he was entered as fellow-commoner at Jesus College on the 24th of January, 1774. Here he proceeded to the degree† of B. A. and here he qualified himself, by a considerable proficiency in classical and theological knowledge, for the honourable discharge of the ministerial office. To this he was called in 1775, when he was ordained deacon by Dr. John Thomas, the bishop of Winchester; by whom, on the first of the succeeding January, he was admitted to the order of priests, and was licensed, on the nomination of his father, by whose resignation the vacancy was made, to the perpetual curacy of Richmond.‡

On the 11th of December 1777, he married Mrs. Morson, a widow lady, who, with a competent fortune, brought to the object of her choice, virtues congenial with his own; and with whom he lived in uninterrupted harmony during the remaining twenty-nine years of his life. Their union was childless, and she survives with no other memorial of her admirable husband than that which is indelibly written on her heart.

With the preferment of Richmond, which he had thus quietly and without the incurrence of obligation obtained, his conduct discovered that all his desires of fortune and of rank were completely satisfied. Favoured

* George, Thomas, Gilbert, Francis and Samuel. Of these the first, fourth, and fifth, still survive.

† In 1779.

‡ East Moulsey, Thames Ditton, Petersham, Richmond and Kew were all attached, under the name of chapelries, to the vicarage of Kingston, and were entered in the Liber Regis, as comprehended within that extended parish. By an act of parliament passed in 1769, at the instance of Mr. Harding, the patron, who afterwards sold the advowson to King's College, Cambridge, a new distribution was made of this multiplex benefice; and Richmond and Kingston, Kew and Petersham, E. Moulsey, and T. Ditton, being respectively consolidated, were formed into three distinct vicarages. But the rights of the existing vicar of Kingston being saved, by an especial clause in the act, Mr. George Wakefield was enabled to nominate his son to the church of Richmond. Mr. George Wakefield survived this event little more than a month; for he died on the 10th of February, 1776. This nomination was litigated by Mr. Harding, but fortunately for the parish of Richmond, without effect.

Favoured with the opportunity and the means of conciliating the patronage of the great, he studiously declined it; and, while the greater number of his clerical brethren were wearying themselves with the chace of promotion, and were, not infrequently, prostituting their dignity among the vassals and the sycophants of the powerful, he remained a calm and a pitying spectator of their idle or unworthy toil. He was fond of being espoused to one church: he found within his own parish all the requisites of his virtuous enjoyment: he loved to "dwell among his own people," and to read the story of his worth in the countenance with which he had been long acquainted and the smile of which his beneficence had kindled: he was delighted to see the child, whose parents he had cherished, advancing to prosperous maturity, and acknowledging in him the common friend of successive generations. Contented with these gratifications, he beheld the superiorities of human rank without a wish for their attainment. His honourable pride was satisfied with the assertion of independence; and his elevated ambition aimed at nothing lower than the approbation of his own heart, and the merciful acceptance of his God. Many men have assumed to be governed solely by the same high principles of action: but in Thomas Wakefield their vital predominancy was discovered, not by his professions, for in profession he was no trafficker, but by the whole tenor of his life. He was, at all times, dressed to meet the eye of his Maker, and he could not be surprised under an aspect different from that which he presented to the world. In the recesses of his family and encircled by his parish, he was invariably the same,—erect, humane, just, pious; and the more you were admitted into the sanctuary of his bosom, the more you were compelled to admire the purity of his thought, the excellence and the genuine sublimity of his motives. The mean and the malignant passions never threw even a transient shade over his mind; and they had either never existed in him, as attached to his first human inheritance, or they had been wholly extirpated by his own sedulous cultivation. To the disturbance of jealousy, envy, and malice, he was so wholly a stranger as to be surprised when he witnessed it in others. He was conscious of no rivals; for the good were engaged in the same cause with himself, and the bad, however distinguished by the accidents of rank or fortune, talents or learning, were the objects of his compassion. He felt that he was without enemies, for the virtuous were his friends, and the vicious were too degraded to be regarded as his foes. He was above dissimulation, for he had nothing but his bounties to conceal; and the more he was unveiled, the more certain he was of being loved. Artifice and fraud were instruments which he abhorred, and he was removed from every temptation to employ them; for his purposes turned naturally to the day, and flourished in their own element of light.

So free was he from any taint of avarice, that he beheld, with unaffected wonder, the rage of accumulation which prevailed among the multitude

multitude; for he could not attach any other conceivable value to riches than as they supplied competence, or gratified beneficence. Of his own fortune, which might be classed with the lowest of the affluent, he was the distributer rather than the possessor; and, being blessed with a wife, whose sentiments were in full harmony with his own, he appropriated the smaller part of his income to the demands of his family, and the larger to the necessities of his kind. His house was the residence of neat and cheerful œconomy, where all the claims of comfort were admitted, but where those of superfluity were rigorously denied. The leading object of his conduct, as it respected pecuniary management, was to contract his own wants; and, by withdrawing from the irritation and the pressure of worldly care, to maintain the tranquillity of his mind, and to reserve himself entire for the service of the indigent, the afflicted, and the oppressed. While the charity of his heart was unbounded, that of his hand was limited only because his means were not infinite; and far from being restricted to the bare giving of alms, it attempted the relief of human wretchedness in all its complicated and melancholy variety. What belonged to man, in its widest comprehension, belonged immediately to him; and while he lived, there was not within his parish, or the extended sphere of his acquaintance, one individual of his race so destitute as to be without a friend. He professed himself to be fond of ease; and he generally shrunk with sensitive apprehension from whatever might interrupt it: but on the first alarm of duty or benevolence, his love of ease was forgotten, his activity was in arms, and with all the energies of his mind and his heart, he was instantly at his post.

Benignity and liberality were radical principles of his character, and their effects were perpetually and obviously before us. No harsh censures, no intemperate judgments were ever heard from his lips. If the action was good, it experienced his unqualified applause, if bad, his reluctant condemnation; and he never assumed to dive into the motive, unless it were to discover the materials of apology or palliation. With opinions, firmly established by the act of his own reflection, on all the great subjects, which, affecting the interests, awaken the passions of men, he was never urged by opposition to question that freedom of sentiment in others, which, as an inalienable privilege of his species, he was zealous to assert for himself. "Sentire quæ velis, & quæ sentias dicere" he held, in every instance, distinct from gross moral or religious offence, to be allowable. Conscious of fallibility, he could not admit infallibility to be a human attribute; and he inferred that mutual forbearance was a duty, which necessarily resulted from common imperfection.

Under a conviction that the essence of religion was purity and uprightness of heart, he opened his embrace to every sincere votary of God, without enquiring to what christian community the good man belonged, or what were the nicer peculiarities of his creed.

On subjects of political moment, the same comprehension and the same

same candour distinguished the views and the conduct of Thomas Wakefield. With him the idea of civil liberty was that of a right which could not be controverted; which might be withheld, but which could not be destroyed by power. It was impossible for him to conceive that men could originally coalesce in society upon any other principle than that of general good; and whenever government and subordination, which, in the present state of things, his correct understanding assured him to be necessary, were pressed beyond the just point, and were perverted from their only legitimate end, the advantage of the many, he felt warmly sensible of the wrong, and was not restrained by any motives of prudence from branding it with honest indignation. War, as the manifest and prolific parent of wretchedness, was always contemplated by him with pain and disgust; and so repugnant to the benign spirit of the gospel appeared to him this system of authorised violence and bloodshed, that he could not without difficulty recognize its lawfulness, even when avouched by the greatest body of justifying circumstances: but when it sprung from aggression and was animated with the spirit of rapine and domination, it shocked him with the atrocity of guilt, and was, in every way, afflicting to his sensibility. Injustice, wherever it occurred to his eye, whether in the conduct of nations or of individuals, was alike the object of his detestation; and even the fascinating prepossession of COUNTRY could not hide from him the deformity of this violation of the prime law of the universe. He was, indeed, a patriot, warmly fond of the land which gave him birth, and of that happy political constitution of which he was a subject: but he felt himself also to be a member of the great community of man; and he acknowledged obligations even stronger than those which bound him to his native soil.

During that unhappy period, in this kingdom, which succeeded the memorable revolution of France, when the passions of men, industriously and immorally incensed, kindled in a general flame through the whole extent of Britain, he saw, or he believed that he saw, in the conduct of the prevailing party, ends and means which were equally reprehensible; injustice, which he abhorred, and the causes of ruin, which he deplored. Superior to concealment, and in conscious integrity fearless of the enmities which he might provoke, he expressed what he thought and what he felt, and protested with a firm voice against the general delusion. But he was still invariably tolerant of the opinions of others; and, able to acknowledge uprightness of intention in many of his political opponents, he scrupled not to admit among the number of his friends some of those, who were touched with the endemical contagion, and were mad with the phrenzy of the multitude.

At a later crisis, when the consequences of the preceding mischief began to unfold themselves, and the conflict, which had commenced in attack, was to be continued for defence, the same principle, which had excited him to oppose the objects of his country, now attached him

him to her side. * He wrote and he preached to animate her sons to the battle; and with all his abhorrence of war, he did not hesitate to recommend it as a necessary instrument, and even to prefer it to the less questionable evil of a gloomy and perfidious peace.

In perfect consistency with all the leading virtues of his character was his strong reprobation of the Slave Trade. An enormity indeed which is so foul with cruelty and injustice, and which stands in such bold and atrocious defiance of the laws and the beneficence of the Deity, could not well hope for the countenance and favour of Thomas Wakefield. What reason and religion assured him to be a nefarious abuse, he would not acknowledge to be the subject of argument on the ground of local or temporary expediency; and to assume the existence of any right, by which one portion of the human race could be consigned to hopeless misery for the benefit of another, was in his estimation only to aggravate crime with insult. If his own brothers, instead of the merchants of Liverpool and Bristol, had been enriched with the servitude of Africa, he would have renounced them as impugners of the divine plan, and conspirators against their species. His friendships were strong and ardent, and he admitted the claims of relationship to the first places in his heart; but he never allowed the benevolences of his nature, powerful as they were, to interfere with his paramount duty to justice and to God.

For his brothers he always discovered the most entire regard; and to Gilbert Wakefield, whose peculiarities he lamented, but whose virtues he admired and whose unmerited fate he deplored, he erected a tablet in the church of Richmond, with an inscription, "expressive," (as he himself says) "of his affection, and of the merits of the deceased." The loss of this beloved brother so vitally affected him, as for a season to suspend all his powers, and even to induce him to entertain the idea of wholly retiring from the world and the exercise of his ministerial functions. The alleviating effect of time, however, restored him to society and his duties: but he carried the memory of this excellent brother, fondly cherished in his bosom, to the last moment of his worldly existence.

In the scene of domestic life this admirable man was particularly amiable and mild. His servants had no sallies of intemperance to dread from him; but they uniformly saw in his placid and chearful countenance the character of a friend, who accepted their attentions with kindness, who respected their feelings, and who made their interests his own. To his wife his conduct was one unbroken display of affectionate attachment; and for her, when her afflicting state of health, during the latter years of their union, required such a sacrifice, he, in a great degree, relinquished society; keenly as he relished it, and formed as he was to excel and to please in its circle.

Though destitute perhaps of that high polish, which is induced by

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* In 1803 he published "An Address to the Richmond Volunteers," and a Sermon, which he had preached on the subject of the threatened invasion.

a constant commerce with what is usually called the great world, his manners were remarkably conciliating; and, stampt with a strong impression of benignity and truth, they possessed a charm, which the happiest exertions of artifice could never attain. With perpetual sunshine in his bosom and seldom overcast by sickness, his conversation was at all times flowing and chearful; and it frequently sported with almost infantine wantonness: but in its freest indulgences it never approached to offence: it never wounded the sensibilities of others, and it never overstepped the nicest limit of moral propriety. As his feelings were quick and his temper warm, he would sometimes, by the occurrence of meanness, deceit, or oppression, be hurried into expressions of animated resentment; but the passion was transitory, untainted with bitterness or acrimony, and if it could not be applauded by the christian moralist as positively virtuous, it would be registered by ETERNAL MERCY as venial and not to be noted with a blot in the everlasting book.

In the discharge of the public duties of his sacred office, this exemplary minister was plain, perspicuous, and impressive. The same superiority to ostentation, which was discovered in all the actions of his private life, accompanied him in the pulpit, where, not studious of pleasing, he was always certain to please. He preached from his own heart, and the stream was soft and pure as the fountain from which it flowed. Fond of inviting rather than of terrifying men to their duty, the topics on which he loved to expatiate were the recompenses of obedience, the benevolence and the mercies of the Deity; and never was the excellence of the gospel more powerfully illustrated than when, with a countenance beaming with benignity, he inculcated "Glory to God, and peace, and good will towards man." Many times has the writer of this article listened to the accomplished preachers of the age, and frequently has he admired the arrangement of their discourses, the structure of their sentences, and the studied propriety of their elocution: but never has he been so struck with the force or so captivated with the beauty of sacred truth, as when he has heard Thomas Wakefield, with the weighty simplicity of an ambassador of Christ, declare to his audience the counsel of God, and explain to them what they ought to be, what he wished them to be, and what they all knew that he was. His preaching, in short, was the limpid effusion of christian knowledge, and of christian conviction, spreading in light to the understanding, and penetrating with gentle but effective insinuation, to the will.

The occupation of the pulpit however, for which he never shewed any partial preference, formed, in his regard, but a small part of his high and peculiar duty. His personal acquaintance extended almost to every individual of his populous parish; and enquiring in his daily walks, with unaffected interest, into the condition of the poorer members of his flock, he would offer his advice, or he would open his purse, as the appropriate exigency might require. For the supply of these casual, though perpetual donations, and for the means

of

of proportioning the relief, it was his invariable custom, when he left his house in the morning, to take with him a regular series of the current coins, from those of the highest value to those of the lowest; and in his drawer was found, after his death, a considerable accumulation of these various pieces, prepared to prevent any interruption of this systematic beneficence. When the magnitude of the distress was discovered to exceed his own power of relief, he would actively solicit the co-operation of his opulent parishioners; and in more than one instance has the respectable shop-keeper been recovered from ruin by the subscriptions which our philanthropist has promoted. On these occasions, however, he was delicately careful to confine his applications to those, to whose circumstances and inclinations they would be equally accommodated. He wished to oblige the conferer as well as the receiver of the benefit; and so generally successful was his management, and so universally high his reputation, that they, whom he thus invited to a partnership in his charitable deeds, were either proud of the honourable distinction, or were gratified with the suggested opportunity of doing good.

It has been incidentally remarked that his health was seldom interrupted by sickness. He was habitually temperate; and finding that the acceptance of dinner-invitations, which in consequence of his character and his situation were particularly numerous, would interfere too much with his plan of life, he determined universally to decline them; and, for many of his last years, he adhered with undeviating firmness to his rule of passing the evening with his family. But favourable to his general health, as might be this extreme regularity of life, it could not, though united with regular exercise, secure him from some attacks of the stone; a malady, which, as it seemed to descend to him from his father, whose days it had shortened, was, more than any other, the object of his apprehension. The two fits of this cruel complaint which he had already suffered, could not be considered as severe; and the third, which terminated his human course, was not apparently more violent than those which had preceded it. On its first approach however, he was persuaded that it would be fatal; and he resigned himself to the appointment of his Creator, not only without a wish for lengthened life, but with a solicitude for death. Convinced of the inefficacy of medicine in its application to his peculiar case, he rejected, with perhaps rather culpable resolution, the prescriptions of his physicians; and, after two days of pain and fever and eight of increasing weakness, he obtained the object of his devout wish in an easy dissolution; exemplifying, during this last crisis of trial, the admirable result of christian faith concurring with the consciousness of christian integrity.

A paper, supposed to have been written by him in the first period of his concluding illness, regulated with minute precision the mode of his funeral, and rigorously deprived it of all the common honours which are usually attached to the last melancholy ceremonial of interment. No invitations were to be sent on the occasion to his friends: no feathers were to be carried before his coffin: without any pall-bearers,

it was to be followed by his brothers only, if they happened to be present when he died, or, on the contingency of their absence, by one alone of his domestics; and his tomb was to be inscribed with nothing more than the simple record of his birth and his death.

His family were, of course, governed by this explicit declaration of his will: but the affection of his parishioners could not be restrained within the constituted limits. The whole body of the vestry, with many of the principal inhabitants of Richmond, assembled near the church, and, attending his remains to the grave, shed tears of genuine affliction, under the feeling of irreparable loss. To give more permanent expression to their generous and just sensibilities, they determined to erect a marble to his memory; and thus, while they perpetuated their own sense of departed excellence, to announce to future times, that they, who by the display of extraordinary virtue, can merit the love of their species, will experience it while they live, and be followed by it when they die.

If posterity should wish to be acquainted, though imperfectly, with the mortal form, which was animated by this pure and erect spirit, let them be told that Thomas Wakefield was in height rather above the middle stature; that the symmetry of his limbs was built upon the plan of strength; that his complexion was dark, as that term stands opposed to fair; that the proportion and the shape of his features were handsome; that the strong intelligence of his countenance was tempered with peculiar mildness; and that when you first saw him, you were struck; when you knew him, you were charmed.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE SEQUEL TO HANNAH.

*(See Montgomery's Poems.)*

THEN the vision was true! 'twas my Hannah stole by,
With the sight-shunning step of a bride;
'Twas the flush of *her* cheek, and the glance of *her* eye,
That beam'd on the youth at her side.

'Twas *her* wedding that made all the village so gay,
And drest the blithe maidens in white;
And for Hannah the merry bells usher'd the day,
That fill'd my poor heart with delight.

And couldst thou, ah! couldst thou, inconstant as fair,
Forget the dear scenes that are past?
Forget the sweet passion I taught thee to share,
And leave the lorn exile at last?

But

But I will not upbraid—'twas my merciless fate,
That entail'd disappointment and grief,
And the hour of my birth was the ominous date
Of sorrows that find no relief.

To me the wide world is a desolate waste,
Where fortune has doom'd me to roam,
A care-haunted pilgrim, exposed to the blast,
And denied a companion or home.

Then I'll strive to forget thee—forget thee! how vain
To think from thy image to part,
When 'tis link'd to my soul by an adamant chain,
And twined with each string of my heart!

No! that image I'll keep as the talisman spell,
Sad life's gloomy moments to cheer;
In the inmost recess of my breast it shall dwell,
'Tis all I have left that is dear!

And often I'll visit the wood-circled glade,
Where first I disclosed my fond pain;
Not my rival shall snatch from my arms the sweet maid
That fancy here gives me again.

*His* Hannah will fade, while *my* Hannah shall bloom
Like the rose-bud just bursting to view,
When it breathes on the gale its delicious perfume,
And bathes its bright tresses in dew.

Young Love at my bidding shall dart from her eyes,
Coy Yielding invite in her air;
The day spring of joy in my bosom shall rise,
And Hope be less blest than Despair.

J. A.

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## MARIA,

### OR RECOLLECTIONS IN ADVERSITY.

SWEET was my father's kiss to me
When nightly I was sent to rest;
How joyful then I climb'd his knee,
And bent my head to have it blest.

And when the blushing morning came,
Refresh'd from balmy sleep I rose,
O how I lov'd to lisp his name,
And near his chair my station chose!

Then

Then oft I felt my infant heart
Oppress'd with boding fears and care,
Lest others lov'd should steal a part
Of fondness I could never spare.

The fairing gay was still for me,
And many a treasur'd cake I found,
His gifted doll I drest with glee,
With spangled silk, and ribbands bound.

My task perform'd—my lesson learn'd,
Recounting how I spent the day,
The promis'd-penny duly earn'd,
Light-hearted then I danc'd away.

My seat was by him in the bower,
That opened to the landscape wide,
Where oft he pluck'd the blooming flower,
And on my brow the emblem tied.

An arm to me was welcome still,
Whene'er we health or pleasure sought;
And as we trac'd the mead or hill,
I mark'd his magic turn of thought.

He bade the strains my soul inspire
That charm'd him from th' immortal page;
And kindling with the Muse's fire,
He felt the bard's delirious rage.

My morn of life unclouded rose;
Kind parents strew'd my path with flowers;
Soft pleasures charm'd me to repose,
And careful watch'd my waking hours.—

But ah! my noon is overcast—
To me hath dire misfortune come,
I shrink before the chilling blast—
I wander now, without a home.

Yet, oh! forgive him powers above!
Who led me to the fatal snare,
Who made me slight a father's love,
And lightly prize a mother's care.

But cold in dust my parents sleep,
My piercing woes they cannot see—
Oh! that these burning eyes could weep
For those who wept so oft for me.

J. M.

12, Hatfield-Street.

SONNET

## SONNET

### TO MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

SWEET poetess! as pensive oft I stray,
Amid the wilds thy steps were wont to trace,
Thy tuneful strains impart a touching grace
To each rude scene, where thou hast waked the lay.
Some sweet enchantment soothes my soul to rest,
As Mem'ry oft thy charmful verse recalls;
While Ev'ning's pearly tear unheeded falls
Upon each closing flowret's fragrant breast.
Sweet poetess! around thy honor'd brow,
A wreath of simple flow'rs I fain would twine:
But, when its blooms were intermix'd with thine,
(Where poesy's most cultur'd blossoms glow,)
To thee, its wild buds could no praise impart,
Thy proudest trophy is the feeling heart.

AGNES BOURNE.

Dec. 8th 1805.

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### LORD MELCOMBE (DODDINGTON) TO DR. YOUNG,

*Not long before his Lordship's death.*

KIND companion of my youth,
Lov'd for genius, worth and truth,
Take what friendship can impart,
Tribute of a feeling heart,
Take the Muse's latest spark,
Ere we drop into the dark.
He who parts and Virtue gave,
Bade thee look beyond the grave.
Genius soars, and Virtue guides
Where the love of God presides.
There's a gulf 'twixt Us and God;
Let the gloomy path be trod;
Why stand shiv'ring on the shore,
Why not boldly venture o'er?
Where unerring Virtue guides,
Let us brave the winds and tides;
Safe, through seas of doubts and fears,
Rides the bark which Virtue steers.

## Retrospect of Public Affairs.

THE rapidity with which great events succeeded each other on the European continent in the months of October and November, has been followed by an interval of apparent inactivity, which has, doubtless, disappointed the expectations of politicians, but for which it is not difficult to account. The approaching conflict between the two greatest military empires in the world must necessarily require many preparatory movements; and the unexampled career of the conqueror of Germany could not fail of being retarded in the remote plains of Poland. A winter campaign has always proved destructive to French troops; and although there may be exaggeration in the accounts of the diseases prevalent in their army, it cannot be doubted that numbers of the men have been sent to the hospitals. The French, however, have continued to advance, though slowly. On November 30, Glogau in Silesia surrendered to their arms; and they appear to be now engaged in the siege of the fortress of Breslau. They have penetrated some way into Swedish Pomerania; but their principal efforts have been directed towards Poland and the banks of the Vistula. They entered Thorn on Dec. 6, and several columns of their army have since crossed the Vistula, and posted themselves on the rivers Bug and Narew. The Russians are assembled in great force in their front, apparently with the intention of giving every possible opposition to their progress, consistently with the plan of avoiding general engagements. In this state of affairs it is not extraordinary that continual rumours of actions favourable to each party are disseminated, none of which have as yet been confirmed by authentic intelligence. Indeed, the increased impediments to communication with the continent render us singularly uninformed of the current transactions.

The King of Prussia continues in his Polish dominions, his only remaining possessions, at the head of a force which is variously stated; and seems, by his public declarations, fully resolved to abide the event of arms.

The Russians are said to have declared war against the Porte; and have certainly made themselves masters of Choczim, Jassy, Bender, and other places on the Turkish frontier.

On December 11, a treaty of peace was signed between Napoleon and the Elector of Saxony, by which the latter is admitted to the confederation of the Rhine with all its privileges, and is to take the title of King. The catholic religion is to be placed in his dominions upon a perfect equality with the lutheran, and both are to enjoy the same civil and political rights; which article is said to be an object of peculiar interest to the French emperor.

The new King of Holland, by way of promoting monarchical principles in his country, has instituted two orders of knighthood. Meanwhile he has put in full force his brother's injunctions as to preventing

ing all intercourse with England; and has burdened trade by an edict forbidding the sailing of all vessels from any port in his dominions without his special license.

In the month of October, a revolution took place in Hayti, (St. Domingo) in which the emperor Dessalines was killed, and Christophe was raised to the supreme power in his stead. The new emperor issued an address to all commercial nations, inviting them to a free trade with his island.

In the United States of America, Col. Burr underwent an accusation of a treasonable attempt to excite a rebellion against the government, in the Western States. He surrendered himself in Kentucky, in November; and a commission since appointed to try him, has been dissolved on pretext of the proofs not being prepared. It was, probably, in connexion with this incident that the President issued a proclamation declaring that he had been informed that some citizens of the United States are preparing an expedition against the Spanish dominions, and calling upon public officers to assist in preventing such unauthorized hostilities.

On Dec. 1st. Congress assembled; and on the 2d. the President, Mr. Jefferson, communicated a message to both houses. In this he expresses hopes of bringing the negotiation with Great Britain to a happy termination, but speaks dubiously concerning that pending with Spain relative to the boundaries of Louisiana. He mentions that a Spanish force had occupied Bayou Pierre, on the Red River, which had once belonged to the French; but that they had quitted it on the approach of an American force. and retired across the Sabine river. He speaks of the necessity of maintaining troops, especially cavalry, in that country: and likewise adverts to the fortification of the American ports, the equipping of gun-boats, &c. He makes a favourable report of the increasing attachment of the Indian tribes to the American government; and notices the expeditions that have taken place for discovery in the interior country. He informs them that the period is at hand, in which they may constitutionally determine on the abolition of the slave trade. Finally, he enters into a statement of the surplus of the revenue beyond the public demands, and throws out various hints for its useful application.

On December 3d. a message was sent from the President to the House of Representatives, recommending a temporary suspension of the non-importation act respecting British commodities. Debates arose thereupon, and a bill was framed and passed for the suspension till June 30th. It was afterwards introduced to the senate, and passed, with an amendment to give the President the power of suspending it to the end of the year 1807.

The political occurrences at home during the current month have been of little importance. On January 1st, notice was sent by the Minister to the Lord Mayor, that a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, between his Majesty and the United States, had been signed by the commissioners of each nation, and was transmitted to America for ratification. Its conditions will not be made known till it has been ratified.

On

On January 5th. an address to the king on the subject of the late negotiation with France, was introduced into Parliament by Ministers. It became a topic of considerable debate, but no division was moved by the opposition.

The public feelings have been agitated by repeated reports of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and the surrender of General Beresford and all his troops as prisoners of war; but no direct intelligence of such an event has hitherto been received.

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## LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

IN the month of February, 1806, a message was read in the Congress of the United States of North America, from the president, communicating an account of the discoveries which had been made by a party sent out in 1804, for the purpose of exploring the great river Missouri. At the time of this message Capt. Lewis, the commander of the party, had sent intelligence of his arriving on November 1st, 1804, in the country of the Mandan Indians, 1609 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, (that is, its entrance into the Mississippi) and of his wintering there, and proceeding on this voyage up the river in April, 1805. By letters since received from Capt. Lewis, it appears that in June, 1805, they reached the great falls of the Missouri; that from thence, by a laborious portage of 18 miles, they again joined that river, and penetrating the Rocky Mountain, arrived on July 27th, at the point where the Missouri divides into three nearly equal branches. This point they computed to be, by the windings of the stream, 3843 miles from its mouth. They followed the northern branch, which they named Jefferson's river, till it became no longer navigable. There they purchased horses of the natives, and taking a guide, crossed the chain of mountains which separates the eastern and western waters. Of this chain, 60 miles was over eternal snow, and the hardships they underwent from cold and hunger were excessive. They reached the lower country beyond the mountains in September, and in October they embarked on a river called the Kooskooske, down which, and another to which they gave the name of Lewis's river, they came to the Columbia, and followed its stream to its discharge into the Pacific Ocean, where they arrived in November. At this place they passed the winter in the midst of a numerous, and in general, a friendly tribe of natives, and on March 27th, 1806, they set out on their return. This they effected with much greater ease than their journey outwards, and arrived in safety at St. Louis in September. They calculate the whole distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia, at 3555 miles. Of this remarkable expedition a particular account will doubtless be given, which will be impatiently expected by the lovers of geographical information.

The greater part of the communication to Congress above-mentioned (which has been published in a pamphlet) consists of a statistical view of the Indian nations inhabiting the territory of Louisiana, and the countries adjacent to its northern and western boundaries, together with an exploratory voyage up the Red and Washita rivers. It contains many curious particulars, among which is the account of the remarkable hot springs in the vicinity of the latter river. The principal of these are four in number, of the respective temperatures of 132, 136, 150, and 154 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The designs of Mr. Flaxman from the Italian poet Dante, which were originally composed in Italy, for Mr. Thomas Hope, are at length preparing for publication, they consist of one hundred and nine subjects, of a smaller size than his compositions from Homer. Mr. Flaxman has also thoughts of publishing

lishing his compositions from the Lord's Prayer and acts of Mercy, the result of many years' study. He also is employed upon compositions from the Greek poet Hesiod. This eminent artist has in hand the following pieces of sculpture. A great national monument of Earl Howe for St. Paul's Cathedral, and a statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds for the same place; a statue of Mr. Pitt for the city of Glasgow; a public monument to the late Josiah Webb, Esq. for India; with several inferior commissions both public and private. He has just completed a magnificent statue of the Raja of Tanjore, for that Prince, and a monument to the Rev. F. Swartz a missionary, who died in the Raja's dominions.

The language of the Hungarians is little known by other European nations, and on account of its radical difference from the polished tongues of Europe, is little likely to acquire much estimation beyond the limits of the territory where it is spoken. It appears, however, not to be wholly uncultivated, and the attention paid to native literature is said to be increasing. A journal is published at Vienna, of which Dr. Lübeck is the editor, under the title of Ungrische Miscellen, (Hungarian Miscellanies) though the numbers do not succeed each other with as much rapidity as might be wished. Only three have yet appeared. Their contents are not devoid of interest.

Among Hungarian works of recent date, the following may be mentioned. A new edition, with corrections, of the Hungarian grammar of Farkas, published by M. Jos. Martin, secretary of the consistory, at Vienna, printed for Gerold, 1805. Professor Nic. Revaj has published the first part of the second volume of his Grammatica Hungarica elaboratior, treating on the inflections of verbs.

M. Jos. Hegyi, has published an Hungarian translation of select epistles of Cicero; and John Tenarki, a translation of the Jerusalem delivered of Tasso, both printed at Pest, for Kis.

M. Francis Toth, professor at Papa, has published a system of doctrine for the use of reformed protestants, Raab. 1804.

Matthias Trattner, a bookseller at Pest, has printed (1805) dialogues for the use of children, already able to read, intended to habituate them to the exercise of reflection, by the Countess Karyoli, who has availed herself of a German work of similar object by G. C. Claudius. Kis, a bookseller at Pest, has printed a "library for the use of children and young persons," consisting of a collection of moral tales.

In 1803, M. Jos. Fabian, minister of the reformed religion at Veres Bereny, published at Veszprim, a popular treatise on medicine. The same writer has also given an Hungarian translation of the useful work of M. Chaptal, on the cultivation of the vine, and the preparation of wine, Veszprim, printed for Sammer, 1805.

Hungarian literature has sustained a considerable loss by the death of Mich. Velez of Csokona-killa, a pleasing poet who published in 1805 a collection of songs, which had a remarkable success. The same author published in 1804, an heroi-comic poem, in four books, entitled Dorothea, or the triumph of the ladies at the Carnival. In the preface, which, as well as the poem, is in the Hungarian language, the author treats on the nature of the heroi-comic poem. This branch of writing has hitherto been scarcely cultivated in Hungarian literature.

Another work of nearly the same kind, was printed at Pest, for Kis, 1804, entitled Matthias Ritoki, in which the author, who describes himself only by the initials F. V. relates the solemn coronation of the celebrated Hungarian poet of that name. The same author published in 1804, and 1805, at Pest, in two volumes, a satirical view of the follies of the city of Pest, under the title of the life of M. Tzarvas of Kolompos.

A new edition of the fragment of Philodemus on music, discovered at Herculaneum, has been published at Berlin, with a translation, a life of the author, and various illustrations.

The Latin society of Jena, which had been suspended, was re-established a few years ago, and M. Eichstadt was appointed its president. Among the honorary members occur several names, eminent in foreign classical literature,

as those of Schäfer, de Bosch, Tzschucke, Mitscherlich, Jacobs, Heyne, Matthæi, Alter, Schnieder, Harles, Wyttenbach, Coray, Spalding, Herman, and others. A volume of their transactions was published during the late year, which contains some interesting pieces, among which may be mentioned Eichstadt's observations on passages borrowed by Plutarch from the poets. He does not, however, appear to have seen the learned and interesting note of Professor Porson on the Medea, v. 139.

Partonepex de Blois, a poem in three books, with notes, from the French of M. le Grand, by William Stewart Rose, Esq. will appear very soon from the press of Ballantyne of Edinburgh. This work will be enriched with fine Engravings from Paintings by Smirke, Esq. Jun. in which the costume of the time has been an object of uncommon attention.

The Orchard Pathway, a collection of Poems, with other Miscellaneous Poems, by William Wordsworth, Esq. Author of the Lyrical Ballads, will be published next month.

Mr. Banks has a little volume in the press, entitled a Manual of Nobility.

Mr. Southey's specimens of English Poetry in continuation of Mr. Ellis's much admired works, will appear this month.

New and enlarged editions of the Rev. Mr. Daniel's Rural Sports, are in great forwardness.

The second edition of the Rev. Lant Carpenter's, Geography of the New Testament, is in the press.

There is in the press, Some account of a Voyage round the World, performed by order of the East India Company, in the Antelope Packet, (Captain H. Wilson) which was wrecked at the Pelew Islands; with Engravings of the Landscape Scenery and Natives of Pelew, Patagonia, and Terra del Fuego, from Drawings made on the several spots by A. W. Devis.

The first Number will very shortly be ready, of Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes in SCOTLAND, from Pictures by William Scrope, Esq. F. L. S. to be published in Numbers at the price of One Guinea each.

Mr. Landseer is engraving an Emblematical Monument in Honour of ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, in which will be introduced the Bust of his Lordship, and Allusions to his most celebrated Victories. This Engraving will be from a Drawing by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R. A.

Mr. Dallas is at present employed upon a new Romance, to be entitled The Knights.

There is a new work nearly ready, by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, on Muscular Motion.

Dr. Trotter of Newcastle, will publish his Treatise on Nervous disorders in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. Crutwell, of Bath, has for several years past, devoted his whole time in preparing a new Edition of his General Gazetteer, which is now in the press.

The fourth volume of that eccentric work, the Lounger's Common-place Book, is in preparation.

Mr. Parkinson will shortly publish a new and enlarged edition of his Experienced Farmer.

Mr. Cuthbertson, of Poland Street, has in the press, a work on Practical Electricity and Galvanism; being a translation of the greater part of the experiments contained in a treatise published by him, during his residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been invented by himself and others; together; with an Appendix, containing the most interesting experiments on Galvanism.

The celebrated Von Michel, from Basle, but who is at present in Berlin, is occupied, in company with Messrs. Humboldt and De Bach, the travellers, Tralles the Mathematician, and Bode the Astronomer, in preparing for publication a large copperplate, which will exhibit a general picture of the highest mountains of the Globe, under the title, "*Tableau general des plus hauts Montagnes du Globe.*" It will contain about 150 Mountains, with an exact measurement of their several heights above the level of the Sea. These heights are reckoned

reckoned by the fathom of six feet. The drawing is by M. Von Michel, and the explanatory book from the pen of Baron Humboldt.

Several literary works in the modern Greek language are continually issuing from the press, in various parts of Germany. Among these is a History of Wallachia and Moldavia, and a translation into modern Greek of Goldsmith's History of Greece.

Mr. Semple, author of "Walks and Sketches at the Cape of Good Hope," has in the press, (to be published early in next month) "A Journey from Lisbon, through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna, and Constantinople," comprising a description of the principal places in that route, and observations on the present Natural and Political state of those Countries.

The period of Mr. Semple's Journey (which was undertaken for purposes of a private Commercial Nature) was highly interesting; he visited Cadiz, immediately after the battle of Trafalgar; and passed through Italy in the winter of 1805, when that country was full of French troops.

A new translation of the Epistles of Ovid, is in the press, from the pen of the late Rev. Mr. Fitzthomas.

Mr. Anderson, a native of Denmark, and author of "A Tour in Zealand," is about to publish in one quarto volume, a work entitled "Great and Good deeds of Danes, Norwegians, and Holstenians." It consists of Anecdotes (selected and translated from the large work of Ore Malling) illustrative of Piety, Patriotism, Learning, Magnanimity, Valour, &c. The volume will be embellished with an excellent Portrait of the Prince Royal of Denmark.

G. Dyer begs leave, through the medium of the Athenæum, to apprize his friends and the public, that he is proceeding with the "Inquiry into the state of the Public Libraries of this Kingdom," which was announced by him some time ago. He has had free access to various public libraries in different parts of England, and has visited every one of those in Scotland; and he proposes, in proportion to his encouragement and opportunities, to pursue his researches, till he has completed his design. The Inquiry will make three volumes, and is intended to comprehend a short account of every public library of a particular description in the island, together with such biographical sketches and literary observations as will be naturally connected with such a work.

At the opening of the present month will be published a weekly literary and scientific Journal, called, 'THE DIRECTOR:' the principal object of which, will be the diffusion of such intelligence as may serve to shew the state of literature, science, and the fine arts in the metropolis and the other parts of the empire. Connected with this important object, it will supply a regular account of the Lectures at the Royal Institution, and of the proceedings, not only of that, and the London and British Institutions, but (as far as may be obtained) of the Royal Society, Royal Academy, the British Museum, and of the Societies of Antiquaries and Arts.

This Journal will be published only during the London season from November to July; on account of the different learned bodies breaking up after the latter month.

In the Press, a selection of Medical Reports of Cases, Observations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from Hospital Practice, including among others, Clinical Histories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, and Hydrophobia, by Dr. Bardesley, of Manchester.

The author of Louisa, the Orphan of Lenox Abbey, is at present engaged in preparing for the public a romantic Legend, under the title of Mandeville Castle, and which will shortly appear in 2 vols.

Mr. Northmore has nearly completed an Epic Poem, of ten books, upon which he has been engaged for a considerable time: it is entitled, *Washington*, or *Liberty Restored*, and, exclusive of the Imagery, is entirely founded upon historical records.

The Rev. Edward Forster, A. M. F. R. S. and S. A. has published a Prospectus of a British Gallery of Engravings from Pictures of the various schools, in the possession of his Majesty, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen of these kingdoms. The work is proposed to be published in numbers, containing four

in

plates, each, engraved in the line manner by the best artists, and accompanied by a history of the picture, with a concise life of each painter.

The Bishop of Dromore will soon publish the Edition of Surrey's Poems, which has so long been printed, with a Glossary.

The Rev. T. Basely, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, has an interesting little volume nearly ready, entitled The Glory of the Heavens.

Speedily will appear a collection of such English Poems, as have obtained prizes in the University of Oxford.

Miss Owenson has announced her intention of publishing a volume of Original Poetry, under the title of the Lay of an Irish Harp.

In a few months, the Views of Gloucester Cathedral are expected to be published by the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. John Thornhill of Gateshead, will shortly publish a Fasciculus, containing dried specimens of English grasses, and a small packet of the seeds of each kind.

Dr. Maltby has undertaken to superintend a new edition of Morell's Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos.

A number of original Letters of Charles the First and his friends, will be laid before the public, by Mr. Bennett of Pythouse.

The Rev. Thomas Belsham is preparing for publication, an Abstract of the Evidences of the Christian Religion.

Mr. Sotheby will very soon publish a Poem on the Subject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verse.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Dr. Hazley, is expected early in the winter.

The East India Company, finding from continued accessions of territory, an increased demand for magistrates, provincial governors, and other civil officers of various descriptions; and experiencing great difficulty in procuring persons duly qualified, by their education and acquaintance with the language and local customs of the country, to discharge the many important duties attached to such situations; have lately taken measures to provide for future demands of this kind, in the way, of all others, best calculated to answer their purpose. They have established a college at Hertford, to be exclusively appropriated to this end, in which the students are to be instructed, under the direction of judicious masters, in such branches of knowledge and general science, as may conduce to form their characters to virtue; to invigorate the understanding, and establish the mind in habits of attention and reflection; to prepare them for prosecuting with comparative ease and facility the farther studies which may demand their attention in India, and which may be necessary as qualifications for the situations they may be called upon to occupy; and ultimately to fit them for being discreet and able negociators, intelligent and impartial magistrates, just, equitable, and enlightened governors. Students are to be received into this college at the age of fifteen, and remain three years, or until the Court of Directors may think proper to send them abroad; and they are to be instructed by courses of lectures upon a plan similar to that of the universities. The college is to be under the direction of a principal and several professors. Did our limits permit, we would gladly transcribe the list of masters which has been published; but when it is known that Dr. Henley is the principal, the public will rest satisfied that no appointment has been made under his sanction, but of persons fully competent to the advantageous discharge of the labour assigned them. We observe with pleasure also, that Dr. Henley does not mean to confine himself to the general superintendance of the institution, although this is a duty of considerable weight, demanding continual and close attention, but that he imposes upon himself the important task of watching over the moral and religious conduct of the students, of instructing them in the principles of ethics and natural theology, and in the evidences, doctrines, and duties of revealed religion. Besides these lectures of the principal, as theological professor, there will be four other general courses.

I. On *Oriental literature;* comprising the rudiments of the Oriental lan-

guages, particularly the Arabic and Persian; and the history, customs, and manners of the inhabitants of India.

II. On *mathematics* and *natural philosophy*; including geometry, algebra, and trigonometry; conic sections, the application of logarithms, and the principles of fluxions, mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, and astronomy; and, if deemed expedient, Newton's Principia.

III. On *classical* and *general literature*; comprising a course to explain the ancient classical writers, particularly historians and orators; and another on logic and the *Belles Lettres*.

IV. On *law*, *history*, and *political economy*; comprising a course on general history, and on the history and statistics of the modern nations of Europe; another on political economy; and a third on general polity, the laws of England, and the British constitution.

The college year is to be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first to commence the 2d of February and to end the 19th of June; the second to commence the 1st of August, and to end the 21st of December.

Candidates are very properly required to be well grounded in arithmetic, and to be qualified for examination in Cæsar, the Greek testament, and Xenophon.

The principal expences chargeable upon the students are one hundred guineas per annum, or fifty guineas each term, and ten guineas on leaving college.

Public examinations are appointed to be held in the last week of the second term of each year, by the professors of the different departments of literature; lists of the students, drawn according to their merit, are to be afterwards prepared and transmitted to the Court of Directors, for insertion in the records of the Company; and rewards are to be given by the chairman, the deputy chairman, &c. to those who shall appear most deserving.

The India Company patronize also a school which is subordinate to this college, and under the direction of the principal. This is designed to prepare pupils for the college; but it is by no means intended to be made the sole channel of introduction into the institution. It is obvious, however, that it would be for the advantage of the candidate to have received his preparatory education at this school, as his attention will be directed in it to those objects and pursuits, and to that particular plan and course of study, which will best subserve the purposes of the college, and qualify him to enter on the college lectures with most profit and advantage.

Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson is ready for the press: he has been assisted greatly by some valuable MSS of the late Mr. Whalley.

A new edition of Warton's valuable History of English Poetry is preparing for the press; it will be continued to the time of Pope by an editor of celebrity.

Jacob Bryant's celebrated work on the Heathen Mythology, now become very scarce, is re-printing.

The London booksellers are engaged in bringing out a translation of Cicero's works, which will be sold separately as well as collectively.

Mr. Janson, who has lately returned from America, has brought with him many interesting materials towards furnishing a complete survey of the state of society and manners in that country; which will speedily appear in one 4to. volume, accompanied with a number of engravings.

A volume of poems, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Noble, of Blackheath, has been announced by a very elegant prospectus. The principal poem is entitled Blackheath, or a morning walk in the spring of 1804. A translation of the first book of the Argonautica of C. Valerius Flaccus concludes the volume. Engravings of views on and near Blackheath, form the ornamental part, together with vignette wood cuts, by Austin. The views are from the pencil of Mr. William Noble, and engraved by Mr. Samuel Noble, both brothers of the author.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### AGRICULTURE.

THE Gardener's Remembrancer throughout the year, exhibiting the newest and most improved methods of manuring, digging, sowing, planting, pruning, and training; the natures of earth, water, heat, air, and climate, best adapted for the culture of plants, and production of fruits, flowers and escnlent vegetables, in the natural and in the forcing way; the causes and symptoms of disease and barrenness in trees of every kind; with the means of prevention and cure. To which is prefixed a view of Mr. Forsyth's Treatise on Trees, by James M'Phail, 8vo. 12s. boards.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by himself, containing an account of his life and writings, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of several of the most distinguished persons of this time, with whom he has had intercourse and connection, 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s. boards.

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METEOROLOGICAL

# METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## *Introductory Remarks on the Register, with an account of the Instruments.*

*(Continued from page* 81.*)*

THE station of the Observer is in the village of Plaistow, in Essex, about 3½ miles NNE. of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. It commands the whole Horizon, and, in most points, a distant view of the country, particularly down the Thames, the village lying on the edge of the extensive *level* of pasture land which runs N. of the River, and about equidistant from it and the Lea. The elevation of the ground differs little from that of the East parts of London.

The Wind is noted by a Vane which moves freely, and is not commanded by any higher object. The prevailing current is endeavoured to be taken, or that which has blown longest in the twenty-four hours. When observed to blow from *opposite* points in that period it is, however, usually set down *Variable*. The direction in which the change proceeds, being an important point in Meteorology, it will sometimes be adverted to in the Notes; as will also that of superior currents as discovered by the motion of clouds.

A wheel Barometer is employed, made by Haas, having a circular scale of about 22 Inches in extent, and the moving radius of a much more delicate construction than is to be found in the generality of these Instruments. In its use the following method is observed. It is placed in an apartment constantly inhabited, in order to come as often as possible under notice. The Index is frequently adjusted to the Radius, so long as the motion continues in the same *direction*. Should the latter change, the Index is left in its place, and at the next notation (at 9 a. m.) the Radius and Index shew, respectively, the *maximum* and *minimum* of Elevation during the twenty-four hours. If the motion has been uniformly ascending, the maximum of yesterday is the minimum of to-day; if descending, the contrary. A single change of direction is always discoverable in the Register, and it is rare that such a change occurs either in the night, or more than once in twenty-four hours. Observations, obtained by this method, represent with tolerable accuracy the true curve described by the variable pressure of the Atmosphere.

The Temperature is ascertained by the Thermometer of Six, attached *horizontally* (a precaution dictated by the repeated accident of the floats sinking when perpendicular) to a support of wood in a North exposure. For this Instrument, simple inspection, at the time of registering, suffices to get the maximum and minimum; care being taken always to adjust the floats with a magnet.

*(To be continued.)*

# METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| | | | Wind | Pressure max. | Pressure min. | Temp. max. | Temp. min. | Evap. | Rain,&c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New M. | Dec. | 10 | SW | 29. 33 | 29. 33 | 43 | 37 | 2 | 1 |
| *a.* | | 11 | SW | | | 49 | 39 | | 4 |
| *a.* | | 12 | SW | 29. 36 | 29. 03 | 55 | 40 | | 3 |
| *a.* | | 13 | SW | 29. 35 | 28. 98 | 55 | 44 | | .12 |
| *a.* | | 14 | SW | 29. 55 | 29. 27 | 52 | 40 | | .51 |
| | | 15 | SW | 29. 76 | 29. 60 | 53 | 38 | .10 | 5 |
| | | 16 | SW | 29. 60 | 29. 56 | 55 | 52 | 7 | |
| | | 17 | SW | 29. 65 | 29. 56 | 55 | 48 | 8 | 9 |
| 1st. Q. | | 18 | SW | 29. 56 | 29. 51 | 50 | 44 | 3 | .12 |
| | | 19 | S | 29. 61 | 29. 45 | 52 | 36 | 5 | |
| *b.* | | 20 | S | 29. 25 | 29. 19 | 51 | 37 | 9 | 6 |
| *b.* | | 21 | Var. | 29. 66 | 29. 43 | 49 | 32 | 2 | .28 |
| *b.* | | 22 | SW | 29. 82 | 29. 63 | 55 | 49 | .10 | |
| | | 23 | SW | 29. 93 | 29. 82 | 56 | 53 | 7 | 1 |
| *b.* | | 24 | Var. | 30. 35 | 30. 12 | 56 | 33 | 2 | 2 |
| Full M. | | 25 | SW | 30. 17 | 30. 00 | 55 | 38 | 9 | 1 |
| *c.* | | 26 | SW | 30. 19 | 30. 10 | 44 | 42 | 4 | |
| | | 27 | SW | 30. 10 | 29. 85 | 51 | 42 | 4 | |
| | | 28 | SW | 29. 85 | 29. 50 | 52 | 42 | 8 | |
| | | 29 | S | 29. 49 | 29. 43 | 51 | 38 | 4 | 2 |
| | | 30 | Var. | 30. 00 | 29. 43 | 53 | 40 | 4 | 3 |
| *d.* | | 31 | N | 30. 48 | 30. 00 | 41 | 26 | | |
| L. Q. *d.* | *Jan.* | 1 | N | 30. 60 | 30. 48 | 38 | 27 | | |
| *d.* | | 2 | W | 30. 60 | 30. 33 | 30 | 28 | | |
| *e.* | | 3 | W | 30. 25 | 30. 20 | 38 | 30 | 4 | |
| | | 4 | N | 30. 46 | 30. 25 | 40 | 33 | 3 | |
| | | 5 | NW | 30. 47 | 30. 45 | 38 | 22 | | |
| | | 6 | W | 30. 45 | 30. 33 | 33 | 25 | 2 | |
| *f.* | | 7 | W | 30. 33 | 30. 08 | 39 | 23 | 0 | |
| | | | | 29. 93 | 29. 74 | 47. 89 | 37. 17 | | |
| | | | | M. 29. 84 | | M. 42. 53 | | T. 1.07 | T. 1.40 |

N. B.—The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned *from* 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

## NOTES.

*a.* 10, 11, 14, very stormy nights. Suspecting too great an effect of the wind on the water in the Evap. Gauge, these four results are omitted, and precaution taken to increase the shelter.

*b.* Lunar halo; succeeded (as usual) by wind, on 23, 24, 25.

*c.* The highest tide that has occurred, it is said, during fifteen years. In the last spring-tides, the addition of heavy Rain caused a pretty considerable overflow of the River Lea. The present elevation seems to be independent of Rain in these parts.

*d,* Hoar frost. 31. Bright day quite to sunset. 1. misty. 2. very misty and much rime. This gradation is against the continuance of frost.

*e.* At 10 a. m. Wind W. the melted rime descending in showers from the trees. There was enough on the Rain Gauge to make 0.02 In. when melted. Such an amount of Rain would have wetted the ground considerably; which however is dry, save under the trees. Rime is a peculiar *crystallization* from a freezing mist. Hence its abundance on surfaces exposed to the wind.

*f.* At sun-rise, an unusually ruddy sky for the season.

## RESULTS.

The South-west Wind, which had so long reigned, yielded, just at the close of the year, to the North and West. Some frost ensued, which however had not the characters of permanence, being neither ushered in by driven Snows nor accompanied with a dry and serene Atmosphere. Mean height of the Barometer 29.84 In.

The motion continued desultory so long as gales of Wind arrived from the Southward. On the 20th it begun to resume the bolder strides of Winter; and the Column soon attained an elevation which well indicated the succeeding fair weather. Mean Temperature 42. 53°.

If we take it, however, from New to Full Moon, leaving out the period at frost, it is nearly - - - 47°.

Total Evaporation (in 25 days) - - 1.07 In.

Rain - - - - 1.40

The effects of the late high winter Temperature on vegetation must have been obvious to every one who has seen the country. To the very close of the year the grass continued to grow, the daisies to enamel the turf, and many of the inmates of our gardens (native and exotic) to thrive and blossom. Even Hyacinth bulbs, left in the open beds, shot up and flowered. A good account of the state of vegetation at the close of 1806, might be a useful document hereafter in investigating the acceleration and retardation of our Seasons. Ten years ago Winter came on six weeks earlier, and with considerable severity.

L. HOWARD.

Plaistow, I. month 12, 1807.

# INTELLIGENCE

## RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. IN JANUARY, 1807.

### *Method of making Artificial Stones, at Dunkirk.*

THE remains of old buildings, consisting of brick, sand, and lime, form the basis of this artificial stone. These materials (which at Dunkirk are procured from the ruins of the citadel) are broken small by a horse mill, composed of two stone wheels placed vertically, revolving in a circle, similar to those used for crushing bark, and bruising rape-seed, and are then placed in cisterns of water, that they may become thoroughly moist. A cement being previously prepared of the nature of tarras, to which is added an eighth part of lime, freshly slaked in the air; and moulds having been formed of wood of the shape required; a layer of sand is first deposited in the mould to keep the cement from sticking to it, then a bed of cement is thrown in, upon which is placed another of the prepared brick-bats, and thus the mould is filled with successive layers of the cement and broken bricks; the last of which layers is of cement only. The moulds are next detached from the enclosed compositions, and these are then ranged in the best order for drying, which speedily takes place, as the absorbent nature of the lime soon causes the whole to become a solid mass.

Artificial stones are thus made for foundations, angles, and terminations of buildings, which are mostly square blocks, or, more precisely speaking, rectangular prisms; but may be also formed into various other shapes, for cornices, freezes, pillars, capitals, and pilasters.

The methods now generally known, through the various publications on the arts, for making tarras from various species of iron stone, iron ochers, and sulphurets of iron, all of which are very plentiful in this country, particularly in the vicinity of coal-pits, give us great facility for making compositions of this kind; which may be very useful in the extensive districts where stone of large size fit for building is not found naturally, and can only be procured by expensive carriage.

### *Of the Canal Track Boats used in Ireland.*

Mr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, has published in January, some account of these boats, which he recommends to public attention, both from their general arrangement and the mechanical contrivances connected with them.

The following account of them is partly taken from Mr. Buchanan's paper on the subject, and partly from the recollection of the writer of this article, who has also travelled in them.

Their external appearance is somewhat similar to that of those on the grand junction canal, which convey passengers from Paddington to Uxbridge, but they are considerably longer, are formed sharper below at the head, and have, what ship-builders call, a cleaner run, or more gradual slope from the place of greatest breadth to the stern post; they also look much neater and better finished.

They are divided within into two large cabins and a small one; one of the large cabins is for the accommodation of those who choose to pay the higher fare, and the other for poor passengers who pay about half the rate of the other cabin: between these cabins the small one is placed, which serves as a bar and larder, where refreshment may be had at reasonable rates, whenever required. The principal cabin has a fire-place, and is fitted up with covered benches, at each side of a long table; several windows give it light, which rise and fall by weights and pullies; breakfast and dinner are served in at stated hours to the company, at the latter of which not more than a pint of wine is allowed to each person. A place for cooking is fitted up at the stern of the boat; where also is placed an ingenious apparatus for stopping the boat on its entering the locks, invented by Mr. Darling of Dublin, and which consists of two planes of sheet iron, strengthened by cross bars, each containing about 6 square feet in extent, which

which turn on pivots so as to fall at right angles to the keel when let down; two catches retain them above the water, when the boat is on its way: and these both give way at once, on pulling a cord, and let the iron planes fall down into the water, when required, which soon stop the boat, without occasioning any friction or percussion against the sides of the lock, which always takes place in the usual way of stopping boats, and sometimes does them much damage.

The top of the cabin is surrounded with an iron rail, and furnished with seats for such of the passengers as choose to enjoy the prospect of the country to advantage. At each side of this top is placed a contrivance, by which the track rope may be instantly disengaged, by pressing down a sort of trigger: which is found of great use on coming into locks, and in case of accidental obstructions.

A leaf, or plane, of wood is placed across the head on hinges, to be raised occasionally on approaching a fall of water in the locks, to prevent all danger of its running into the boat.

Fresh horses are supplied at nearly every twelve English miles, two of which draw the boat at the rate of four miles in an hour; and by this conveyance sixty English miles are travelled in 12 hours, without the least fatigue, at the trifling expense of about a penny per mile.

*Process employed in the Maçonnais of France to avert Hail and dissipate Storms.*
*Mag. Encyclopedique, T. 2. p. 5.*

This process, which is now universal in the part of France named in the title, was originally introduced by the Marquis of Cheviers, a naval officer; retired on his estate at Vaurenard, about 35 years of ago, who having recollected to have seen the explosion of guns resorted to at sea in order to disperse stormy clouds, resolved to attempt a similar method to dissipate the hail storms, whose ravages he had often witnessed. For this purpose he made use of boxes of gunpowder, which he caused to be fired from the heights on the approach of a storm; this had the happiest effect, and he continued till his death to preserve his lands from the ravages of hail storms, while the neighbouring villages frequently experienced their baneful effects. He consumed annually between 200 and 300lb. of mining powder. The inhabitants of the communes where the estate of the marquis was situated, convinced of the excellence of the practice from the experience of a great number of years, continued to employ it. Their example was followed by the surrounding communes; and the practice gaining ground, is at this moment in use in the communes of Vaurenard, Iger, Aze, Romaneche, Tulnat, Le Torrins, Toilly, Fleury, Saint Sorlin, Le Viviers, Le Betteaux, and many others The size of the powder boxes, their charge, and the number of times they fire them off, vary according to circumstances, and the position of the places. In the commune of Fleury they use a mortar which carries a pound of powder at a charge; and it is generally upon the heights, and before the clouds have had time to accumulate, that they make the explosions, which they continue until the stormy clouds are entirely dissipated. The annual consumption of gun-powder for this purpose, from the magazine at Maçon, is from 1300 to 1600lb.

*Mr. Richard Clarke's patent method of decorating the Walls of Apartments in imitation of Fine Cloth.*

The walls of the apartment are first prepared by being pumiced smooth and even, and are then washed wholly over with strong size and suffered to dry; a second coat of size is then put on, stained with the colour intended for the apartment; a mixture of one part mastic, (or composition of one gallon linseed oil, one gallon spirits of turpentine, and one lb. of gum animi, boiled together to the consistency of tar) and three parts of the same colour mentioned, ground in oil, must be then laid on with brushes over the second coat of size, which should be perfectly dry, smooth and even; flocks, or the clippings got in shearing cloth, or cuttings of cotton or silk, being previously dyed of the colour desired, are then thrown on the wall before the composition dries, by an apparatus consisting of a receiving box to hold the flocks, with a bellows at top and bottom, at one

one side of the box, to force out the flocks through a hole in the centre of the opposite side, or by a machine similar to that used for hair-powder, having its smaller end open, instead of being covered with gauze or wire. By this means the flock is attached to the walls wherever required, care being taken that it is thrown smooth and equal in every part. When dry it bears the appearance of fine cloth, and is equally close, firm, and durable. Date of patent, June, 1806.

*Mr. Heard's patent method for obtaining inflammable gas from Pit-coal, without an offensive smell.*

Mr. Heard's method for obtaining inflammable gas from coal, free from an offensive smell, is to stratify lime with the coals in the retort, or stove, in which they are placed for the operation, so as to suffer the gas, when produced, to pass over lime laid in a tube, or other vessel, proper for exposing it to heat. After the gas has been passed through a refrigeratory, and all condensible matter is deposited, it is suffered to enter the conveying tubes and burned in the usual manner. Mr. Heard's reason for using lime for this purpose is, that he observed the offensive suffocating smell from the gas to proceed from sulphurous acid gas, produced by the sulphur, which all coals contain, and that lime has a strong attraction to this gas, and to the sulphur, with which it forms a sulphuret of lime, or hydro-sulphuret, according to circumstances, and prevents its farther progress. Lime is preferred from its cheapness, though the other alkaline earths, the fixed alkalies, and the metals or oxyds of metals, which have a strong affinity to sulphur, such as iron, zinc, manganese, copper, lead, &c. when mixed with the coals, or put into separate vessels, through which the gas is made to pass, are calculated more or less to divest the gas of the cause of the offensive smell; but the lime is the best and cheapest material for this purpose, and, if caustic, will be more powerful.

Mr. Heard's patent is dated June, 1806.

*Remarks on Mr. Winsor's projected Heat and Light Company, by W. N. Phil. Journal. V. 16, p. 73.*

To a letter, requesting Mr. Nicholson's opinion of Mr. Winsor's project, the following reply is given, signed by the initials of his name, W. N. The priority of Lord Dundonald's claim to the invention of producing light from coal gas, of Diller's exhibition of it in 1784, and of Mr. Murdoch's application of it at Soho and in Cornwall in 1798, is first pointed out; which is asserted to invalidate Mr. Winsor's patent, by the statute of James I. he not being *the first inventor as to the public use and exercise thereof.*

The impossibility of his dividing the patent right into the number of shares proposed is next shewn, as the proviso of the patent limits the number of joint patentees to five.

The improbability of Mr. Winsor's obtaining an act of parliament for the exclusive use of the coal gas is, after this, made manifest. And lastly, the impropriety of not publishing the names of the trustees, who are to have the management of the sums subscribed to the project, is fully discussed.

To these remarks we will add one or two more. M. Le Bon brought this invention forward in Paris in a very conspicuous manner immediately before Mr. Winsor's first exhibition in this country, and as Mr. Winsor in his first publications acknowledges this, he has thus rejected all claim to being the inventor of the use of this gas.

As an introducer of it to notice in this country, he has some better pretensions to public favour; for though the facts above-mentioned can be well ascertained, yet Diller's exhibition had been forgotten, if it ever excited much attention, and Mr. Murdoch's use of the gas was not publicly known before Mr. Henry published the account of it in 1805, which was long after Mr. Winsor's public exhibition of the use of the gas in London and Bristol: but, however his activity in disseminating the knowledge of the use of the gas may be meritorious, it cannot entitle him either to an act of parliament, or patent for its sole use.

His patent labours under another material defect, besides that mentioned, in the inadequacy of the specification, which is little more than a commentary on the title of the patent, and leaves the apparatus for producing the gas, and the method of managing it totally undescribed, merely stating that Mr. Winsor uses stoves and refrigeratories for this purpose, without mentioning their shape, arrangement, or mode of connection; and the best judges of the validity of patents are of opinion, that the specification should be sufficiently clear, to enable others to perform the operation equally well with the patentee, to entitle a patent to its exclusive right. The specification of this patent may be seen in the Repertory of Arts, v. 5, p. 172.

Mr. Winsor proposes to light streets by the coal gas, and has given a splendid instance of its use in this respect in Pall Mall, where this gas, burned at the extremity of a pipe about half an inch in diameter, illuminates the street fully for more than 60 paces, in every direction from it, and supplies the place of about twelve common lamps with double burners, yielding at the same time vastly more light. But this application of the gas labours under an impediment, which Mr. Winsor is probably not acquainted with; it has been proved that air passes with great difficulty through pipes above a certain length, so that the idea of forcing air forwards for the supply of mines, is generally relinquished, and the air renewed in them, by exhausting the foul air from them by various methods, whose place is supplied by the pressure of the atmosphere. It is extremely probable from this circumstance, that the coal gas will pass with such difficulty through very long pipes, as to render its use for lighting streets much more limited than may be supposed; for if at every two hundred or three hundred yards, a furnace must be erected to supply the gas for the lights, the first cost of those furnaces, and the expence of attending them would probably make this method more costly than that in common use. The space mentioned as necessary for the distance of the furnaces is merely conjectural; it may be more, or it may be less, but certainly accurate experiments are at least indispensable to determine this very essential point, before the profits of this application of the gas lights, or indeed whether there is any profit in the method at all, can be ascertained.

If, as Mr. Winsor states in his proposals, it were possible to convey coal gas, "by means of conducting tubes under ground from distant furnaces, on the same principles as water is conveyed;" which implies that it might be thus conveyed for miles from one furnace, there can be little doubt that streets might be lighted much cheaper in this way than by lamps, and that this, if well managed, might be made a profitable concern; we have stated our reasons for doubting the possibility of conveying the gas to great distances in this manner, and if it were possible, still we think its use should be confined to giving light in the open air; for though a method has been discovered for purifying the coal gas of its bad scent, which is mentioned in the preceding article, yet unless it was burned in chimneys only, there would be as much danger of its occasioning suffocation as of the fumes of charcoal, which are of the same nature, being actually carbonated hydrogen, as well as the coal gas, only perhaps mixed with more carbonic acid.

But, at all events, we can see no reason for demanding the immense capital of one million, which Mr. Winsor proposes to raise by subscription, to carry the project of lighting streets, and lighting and warming houses, by coal gas, into effect; and when five or six thousand pounds might prove the plan fully, must own the requisition of a million has a suspicious and unfavourable aspect.

A friend of ours jestingly observed of this project, "that it would end as it originated, in smoke," and we are much inclined to be of the same opinion.

*Method of making Sauer Kouber of the Germans. Sonnini's Journal. T. 11. P. 398.*

Most people have heard of sour krout, which is made from cabbage. Sauer Kouber differs from it in being made from culinary roots, which are not particularly specified, but we suppose from some of the directions respecting them, must be carrots, parsnips, turnips, and beets.

To make *Sauer Kouber*, the roots are peeled, and their tops cut off and thrown

thrown away, they are then minced very small, and put into a tub in which sour krout has been prepared, as the acid fermentation necessary takes place more speedily in it; a cover is laid over them, which is smaller than the tub, so as to lie within it; on this cover weights are placed to press the minced roots together: in this state they are to remain for four or five weeks, in which time they will have fermented, and be covered with a liquor strongly acid. When any of this Sauer Kouber is used, it is first left in clean water for two hours, it is afterwards washed well in several waters, and then boiled in much water, with a little bacon, or salt pork, some mutton, suet, and salt: and as the water evaporates the pot is from time to time filled again with warm water. When any Sauer Kouber is taken from the tub the weight must be again carefully replaced.

*Method of obtaining exact copies of Inscriptions. Sonnini's Journal, T.* 11.

The stone, or other matter, on which the inscription is cut, is to be first well washed and dried; then with printer's balls the surface is laid over with printing ink, in the same manner as it is laid on types; one or more sheets of paper, according to the size of the inscription, previously damped, are then laid over it, and the impression taken off by striking the paper with a clean printing ball, the hand, or a brush. Three or four copies should be taken in this manner, as the fourth is usually the most perfect. As the inscription will be reversed on the paper, it may be read off right at the other side, by holding the paper against the light. If the inscription is in relievo the letters will be black; if in hollow, the letters will be white, and the ground black.

*French invention for making Cloaths by a Machine. Annales des Arts.* No. 72.

M. I. Stone, *Rue de la Pepiniere* Paris, obtained a brevet d'invention, or patent, in February 1805, for a "machine for joining the sides of segments of all flexible matters," which he asserts will be particularly serviceable in preparing cloathing for the army or navy. It is supposed one man may do as much work with this machine, as one hundred persons with the needle. If it is used to any extent, it will more properly deserve the name of *the Devil among the Taylors*, than the game that is at present so called.

*Method of accelerating the vegetation of Corn, Carrots, &c. by Alphonse Leroy. Sonnini's Journal.*

The Chinese method of preparing seeds previous to sowing them, though known for many years in Europe, has hitherto most unaccountably been neglected. M. Leroy has at last made trial of it, and the great advantage he experienced from it, will, it is hoped, induce others to follow his example.

M. Leroy's method of imitating the Chinese process, was as follows. He mixed together equal parts of the dung of sheep, horses, and cows, and of clayey earth from the rubbish of an old hovel. The whole was diluted with water, and boiled, to kill the insects, and deprive it of its putrifying quality. It was poured lukewarm on the seed-corn, a little slaked lime was then thrown over it, and the grain well stirred till a coating of the mixture was formed on it; it was then laid under a large woollen covering, and at the end of three days it was considerably enlarged, and began to germinate.

This wheat thus prepared was sown *two months and a half* after the usual time, on the 22d December, and one fourth less used than the usual quantity. In six days after, it was visible above ground, and produced a fine crop in the beginning of August.

Carrot-seed was also prepared in a similar manner, with the addition of some soot, and left in a very humid state wrapped in linen, in some manure that retained a mild heat internally. In six days the grain was ready to germinate, and was then mixed with ten times its quantity of sandy earth, and sowed. In about *ten days* the carrots appeared, and covered the ground so well that the weeds did not shew themselves. They were thinned in two months after, and eleven large cart loads were gathered from each acre in four months and a half after sowing.

Among several other valuable matters in his paper, Mr. Leroy advises, that seed should be always procured which has grown in a country *southward* of that in which it is to be sown; to boil or ferment food for fattening cattle, which is the basis of the secrets of the German fatteners of cattle; and to steep raw carrots in water before using them, to deprive them of an acrid principle.

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The half sheet which contained the Accounts of Arts, &c. in our first number, having escaped the proper correction through an accident not material to mention, the reader is requested to correct in it with a pen the following errata: P. 83, for Mr. Lowitz insert M. Lowitz, p. 85, in the account of the Parallel Ruler, for Sidereal insert fiducial, and for Mr. Brooks insert Mr. Banks, p. 88, for carbonatic read carbonated.

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# OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

## JEAN JAQUES DESSALINES.

ON the 17th of October last, died, near Port au Prince, in a revolt of the inhabitants of the island, Jean Jaques Dessalines, Black Emperor of Hayti, (St. Domingo). This monarch is to be classed with those characters which the extraordinary and eventful revolutions of modern times have raised from the obscurity of retirement and humble life to distinguished eminence in rank and power. Of his parentage and early history, nothing certain is known; it is not improbable, however, that, like his predecessor and brother in arms, the great, but unfortunate Toussaint, he was born in slavery. By what steps he emerged from this degraded condition, we are unable to state. He appears to have taken an active part in the disturbances which the fickle policy of the French Government first excited in that island, in the year 1791; for in the memorable revolution which succeeded, and which ultimately effected the complete separation of the colony, from the mother country, we find him invested with the rank of General and entrusted with a command of the highest consequence. On one occasion, in particular, in that horrid and merciless war of extermination, which was carried on in the island by the sanguinary brother-in-law of Buonaparte, Le Clerc, he was selected by the Black Commander in Chief, Toussaint, to defend a post at Crete le Perrot, to which the French General had (erroneously it appears) attached considerable importance, and against which he employed a large proportion of his army. Dessalines acquitted himself of his charge with great skill and intrepidity. He resisted, for a considerable time, the most vigorous efforts of the assailants, defended the post as long as it was tenable, and, in the end, after destroying vast numbers of the enemy, and disabling several of their best officers, he withdrew his men in a masterly manner to a position where they could act with greater security to themselves, and more advantage to the common cause. The result of this contest is fresh in every one's recollection. Toussaint, after a brave and arduous struggle against the oppressors of his country, found, to his great sorrow and mortification, a general defection taking place among his followers. The intrigues, the bribery and fair promises of the French commander, seduced many of those even, in whose assistance and fidelity he most confidently relied. He found himself, therefore, placed in a most painful and trying situation, associated with generals, and surrounded by troops, on whom he could no longer depend with a degree of certainty sufficient to justify farther enterprizes attended with difficulty and danger. In this dilemma he agreed to the terms of peace, which had been negotiated for him by his relation General Christophé, in which it was stipulated that he should retire to one of his estates, but retain his rank. In these conditions, the other generals were included, and among the rest the subject of these memoirs. But although Dessalines, yielding to the irresistible controul of existing circumstances, submitted to the terms of this treaty, he

was far from approving it. He viewed the peace which it promised, only as a deceitful season of repose, which would be followed by the basest treachery, and the foulest crimes. The event proved the justice of his suspicions. No sooner did Le Clerc find himself freed from all apprehensions of opposition from Toussaint, by his submission, or rather by his retirement from command, than, with that short-sighted and cruel policy which marks the whole of his proceedings in this expedition, and in violation of express proclamations which had been before issued by him, he commanded that the blacks on the several plantations should be reduced to their former bondage and slavery. Finding, as he naturally might have expected, that this measure had excited considerable alarm, and was likely to terminate in serious disturbances; and fearing the blacks might appeal once more to their former friend and protector; he proceeded to violate the sacred engagements into which he had entered with the Black Chiefs, caused the brave Toussaint to be clandestinely seized, and sent him to France, to drink the last bitter dregs of his cup of affliction in the loathsome dungeons of a prison, which soon proved to him the house of death! —After this act of duplicity, which was followed by others little inferior to it in enormity, it became necessary for Dessalines and his brother officers to take measures of precaution to avoid a similar fate, and to elude the unrelenting ferocity of the French Commander. They gradually retired into the interior of the country, that they might confer together with the greater security, and give their friends a better opportunity of uniting with them, without giving alarm to their enemies, or enabling them to ascertain their power. While they were thus concerting their plans, the immediate object of their aversion, General Le Clerc, fell a victim to the disease, which had before swept away the flower of his army. To him succeeded in command the execrable Rochambeau, who seemed determined to surpass his predecessor in every excess of sanguinary ferocity. Finding that they had nothing to hope from the change which had taken place, and that the same system of cruelty and murder was every where continued, with circumstances of aggravated sufferings, the natives became exasperated, and united together in strong and desperate resolutions of mutual protection and defence. Dessalines, who had in every situation proved himself their friend, and who, during the deceitful interval of peace, had watched over their interests with the most anxious solicitude, was unanimously invested with the chief command; a trust in which he conducted himself with consummate skill, and inflexible heroism. After having received this mark of the approbation and confidence of his countrymen, he hastened to prove that it had not been injudiciously given. He collected his scattered troops together from their several retreats and formed them into one body, that they might be able to act with vigour and effect wherever their services might be first required. Finding himself in considerable force, and being confident in the determined bravery of his troops, he commenced offensive operations, attacked Rochambeau with the main body of his army in the position he had taken at Acul, near the town of Cape François, the capital of the island, drove him, with prodigious slaughter, within the walls, completely blockaded him in the place, and ultimately expelled him and his troops from the island, forcing them to the disagreeable alternative of throwing themselves prisoners into the hands of the English.

Having thus become the avenger of his country's sufferings, its deliverer from the most horrid tyranny, perhaps that ever disgraced human nature, the next care of this patriotic chief was to provide for its future security, independence and happiness. He planned a variety of measures for its internal regulation and government, and in order to seal, and establish the authority of the measures he might adopt under the sanction of his colleagues, he caused a Proclamation of Independence to be issued on the 29th of November, 1803, in which the colony is declared, in the most impressive manner, to be for ever separated from the dominion and controul of France. His next step was to bury if possible in everlasting oblivion, a name which had been rendered odious by the crimes unhappily connected with it, and which could never be pronounced without awakening the most painful remembrances,—the name of St.

St. Domingo;—and to substitute in its stead, a name connected with primeval simplicity of manners, and innocence of character. Accordingly, the first of January, 1804, was appointed as the commencement of this new æra in the history of the Antilles, when, with the utmost solemnity, the aboriginal name of Hayti was once more restored to this beautiful and fertile country. The first proceeding of the Haytians, under their new appellation, was to evince their gratitude to their faithful friend and deliverer for the services he had done them. They first of all appointed him their governor during life, with authority to nominate his successor in the office; but not content with this testimony of their acknowledgements, on the eighth of October following, they invested him with imperial dignity, and raised their country from the inferior relation of a dependent colony, to the proud rank of an empire.

The popularity and power of Dessalines, highly honourable as they were to his character, as proceeding from the grateful feelings of a people whom he had essentially benefited, were not, however, it seems, to continue long. Two years had not elapsed, before this deserving object of their acclamations, who had nobly fought in their defence, became the subject of their censure and execration, the victim of their fury. In the month of October last, a revolution, or rather, a conspiracy, which appears to have been some time in embryo, broke out into open hostility; and Dessalines, against whom it was excited, was surprized by his enemies, while on his way to quell the insurrection, and murdered. In the official accounts, which have been published by the Haytian government, of this transaction, he is, indeed, charged with a variety of crimes of greater or less magnitude; and with gross abuse of the powers with which he was vested. But it is impossible to read these accounts attentively without entertaining some suspicions of their accuracy. In two instances, in particular, there is an inconsistency and contradiction in them, which, to say the least, renders their authority very doubtful; for in one part Dessalines is accused of the most glaring perfidy to the foreign merchants who traded to the country; while in another paper the "*well known exactness* with which his government acquitted itself of all its engagements," is adduced as a "pledge" of the future security of commercial men, who may visit their ports; and he is charged again, with the highest extravagance in his waste of the public money, while his enemies bear to him the reluctant, but honourable, testimony, that during his short reign, he had liquidated, by which is meant that he *paid off*, the whole of the public debts which had been contracted during "the misfortunes and disastrous wars which preceded their independence." It is not difficult to account for the violent accusations and low abuse which fill these public documents. Popularity, however well merited, too often excites envy, and envy hatred; which is seldom a passive feeling. It is to be observed, that the prime mover in this insurrection was the person who is to succeed to the imperial dignity, General Christophé, the relation of Toussaint, and the companion in arms of Dessalines himself,—a man of active mind, of a bold enterprising spirit, who may well be supposed to have viewed the elevation of another, his equal in rank, with feelings, not the most friendly. A regard to historical truth compels us, in the absence of fuller information, to say thus much in vindication of the character of a man who appears to have had more than common forbearance in circumstances the most trying to human feelings, and to have been lenient and humane under provocations sufficient, one might have supposed, to steel the heart, and to render it callous to every tender and sympathetic emotion. Posterity will judge; and will award the Emperor of Hayti his merited recompence, whether it be praise or blame, applause or condemnation.

### DUKE OF RICHMOND,

On Monday, 29th of December last, died at his seat at Goodwood, in the county of Sussex, the Most Noble Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, &c. His grace had to boast of royal extraction, his grandfather, the first Duke of Richmond, being the son of Charles the second by a French lady, Louisa de Querouelle, whom that monarch created Duchess of Portsmouth,

Countess of Farnham, and Baroness Petersfield, and who was honoured by Louis the fourteenth with the title of Duchess of Aubigny, in France.

The late Duke was born February 22, 1735, succeeded to the title and family estates on the 8th of August, 1750, and on the 1st of April, 1757, was married to Mary, the eldest daughter and coheiress to the late Earl of Aylesbury, by Caroline, daughter of John, Duke of Argyle. He entered at an early period into the army, and was in a short time raised to the command of the 72nd Regiment of Foot. At the head of this fine body of men he was sent to the Continent to assist in the war then carried on against the French by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and in the celebrated battle of Minden, in which the British troops covered themselves with glory, his Grace conducted himself in so distinguished a manner as to draw from Prince Ferdinand very marked and particular acknowledgements. Latterly his Grace held the rank of Field Marshal in the army, and was Colonel of the Royal Horseguards blue, and of the Sussex Militia; but, since the above period, he has not had an opportunity of displaying his talents as a military commander. In the year 1786, however, he gave proofs of his intimate acquaintance with mathematics, and their application to military tactics, in the plan which, as Master General of the Ordnance, he submitted to Parliament for fortifying the different dock yards of the kingdom, and particularly Portsmouth and Plymouth. The plan was, indeed, rejected; but not so much on account of its being defective and inadequate to the proposed object, as from a dread and jealousy of the use which an ambitious and designing minister might make of such fortified places to promote any views of oppression and tyranny he might entertain. From the popular outcry which was at the time raised against this scheme, and from the fanciful and ludicrous manner in which Mr. Sheridan, in his eloquent and patriotic speech on the occasion, thought proper to reprobate it altogether, it has ever since been regarded by the public, though not, perhaps, with sufficient reason, only as a subject of ridicule and derision.

His Grace's political, has been of much more importance than his military, life. He took his seat in the House of Lords in the year 1756, but did not, during what remained of the reign of George the Second, take any active part in parliamentary discussions. He was however in principle a Whig, and on all political questions divided at that time with that party, headed by the Duke of Newcastle. Soon after the accession of his present Majesty, he appears as a speaker in the House of Lords, the strenuous opponent of the Bute and Grenville administrations. When, in the year 1765, the Marquis of Rockingham succeeded to the proud elevation of first Minister, the Duke of Richmond was, on the resignation of the Duke of Grafton, appointed one of the Secretaries of State; but this ministry being very soon supplanted by an administration headed by the Duke of Grafton, the seals were transferred to Lord Shelburne, the late Marquis of Lansdowne. During this ministry, which lasted about four years, and that of Lord North, which succeeded, and which continued to the year 1782, the Duke of Richmond was in opposition, the able, firm, and zealous supporter of Whiggism. On no occasion does his Grace appear to have been swayed by that mean temporising spirit which at this period prevailed in so shameful a degree in both Houses of Parliament, and which led to those monstrous and disgraceful coalitions, in which principle and integrity were sacrificed to the attractions of emolument and power. Actuated by those sacred principles on which the revolution of 1688 was established, and with which he commenced his political career, his Grace stood forth the decided opponent of corruption; and, during the whole of Lord North's administration, constantly reprobated and condemned the unwise and disastrous measures of that government, which wrought the final separation of America from this country, and added an immense burden to its public debt.

When the affairs of America began to wear a threatening aspect, there appeared a considerable diversity of opinion among the Whigs in opposition, as to the best means of averting the impending evils. The question which occasioned the principal difference was, whether the independence of the American states on the mother country should be recognised and acknowledged by parliament? This subject is mentioned here, as connected with an interesting incident in the parliamentary

parliamentary history of the Duke of Richmond. His Grace was a decided advocate for the proposed independence of America; and with the design of bringing this question fairly before the house he moved, in 1778, for, and obtained, a committee to inquire into the state of the nation. On the report of this committee his Grace moved an address to the throne, and in the course of his speech declared it as his opinion, that the only sure means of extrication from a war with the colonies was the recognition of their unqualified independence. Lord Chatham, who, apprized of the nature and import of the Duke of Richmond's address, although emaciated and feeble to the last degree, had come purposely to the house to oppose him, rose in reply. He delivered himself at considerable length in a speech replete with that bold, splendid, and overwhelming eloquence for which he had ever been so highly distinguished, and earnestly exhorted the house to make at least one effort to save the country from what he considered as so calamitous an alternative. The Duke again rose, and with respectful and dignified deference to the great and comprehensive genius of his opponent, observed, that for himself he did not know how to preserve the dependence of America, and expressed a wish to know what means the great mind of Lord Chatham would propose. The venerable peer, feeling all the weight of this appeal, made an eager effort to rise, but was overpowered by his infirmities; he hastily laid his hand on his heart, and fell in convulsions into the arms of the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Temple, who sat near him. This was the last struggle of this exalted statesman for what he deemed the honour and the security of his country; for shortly after, death closed his long life of patriotic exertion and usefulness.

The Duke of Richmond still continued to watch with unabated vigilance the conduct of administration, and brought forward several motions in the house respecting their proceedings. Not contenting himself, however, with such measures as, in their fullest operation, appeared calculated to penetrate no farther than the surface of the wound, he determined, in the year 1780, upon a proposition which aimed at probing it to the bottom, and effecting a radical and thorough cure. Accordingly, in the month of June, in this year, he brought forward his celebrated plan of reform in the representative system of the country. In his system, his Grace went far beyond most of his contemporaries and successors in the same cause.* He contended for what has been denominated UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, alledging that every male in the country who was not "incapacitated by nature for want of reason, or by law for the commission of crimes," ought to have extended to him the right of voting for a member of parliament. The subject of reform was at this time much canvassed among all classes of the people; and a number of societies, composed of persons of the first respectability and highest rank, were formed in the metropolis, and in several parts of the country, with the view of accomplishing this popular object. The Duke of Richmond was an active and leading member of one of them, denominated The Consitutional Society; and when the different societies sent delegates to meet and to form an executive committee on behalf of the whole, called "The Convention of Delegates from the respective committees constituted for obtaining a reform in the state of the representation of the people in Parliament," his Grace was elected President. But notwithstanding his plan met the approbation of some of the first and most virtuous men of the age, and was most respectably supported by a very large body of men, many of them of the highest political consequence, it experienced the fate of almost every other proposition for a real reform, in being rejected by a large majority.

His Grace continued after this to evince his attachment to the principles of reform, which he had thus openly avowed and supported. In the year 1784 he published

* It is a singular fact, that a respectable printer was a few years since condemned to two years' imprisonment for merely *republishing* the plan of Reform which had been originally brought before the public under the sanction of so high a character as the Duke of Richmond.

published some letters addressed to the Irish Committee of Reform at Belfast, at the head of which was Col. Sharman. They were in answer to some applications which had been made to him, in common with several other eminent characters of the day, by that Committee for advice and information upon the object of its association. In these Letters his Grace maintains, with great energy of diction, the principles on which he had formed his own plan of reform, which went to establish annual parliaments and universal suffrage. This is the last situation in which his Grace appears as a reformer.

When, in the year 1782, the Marquis of Rockingham was a second time brought into power, we find the Duke of Richmond again in administration, at the head of the ordnance department; and although the complexion of this cabinet was soon materially changed by the death of the Marquis, and the consequent elevation of Lord Shelburne to the dignity of premier, the Duke retained his place, considering the new ministry, as in fact they were, as composed of Whigs, and averring that he should no longer support the new premier than he found him adhering to the principles he had before uniformly professed. Scarcely, however, had a year elapsed after the formation of this ministry, before it was disconcerted and overthrown by a coalition which was at the time the astonishment of the political world, and which must ever be viewed by impartial men as a melancholy monument of the fallibility of the greatest and most admired of human kind;—a coalition which aimed at uniting the most discordant elements; and at forming into a compact, firm, and effective executive administration, men of jarring principles, who, by their long opposition to each other upon subjects of the deepest political interest and national concern, had rendered themselves the idols of powerful parties in the state, differing as widely in their views as can well be conceived possible! After this coalition was completed, the Duke of Richmond, at the expence of the painful sacrifice of many valuable connections, preferring principle to the emoluments and patronage of office, joined in opposition with Mr. Pitt. Before the end of the year, however, the hydra, which had brought to a premature dissolution the short-lived ministry of Lord Shelburne, was itself destroyed; and Mr. Pitt was appointed first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Duke of Richmond now resumed his situation at the head of the Ordnance Board, which he continued to hold until the year 1795, when he resigned, and received the command of the Royal Horseguards blue, and the honour of the Garter. Since this period his Grace had taken no active part in politics, but had withdrawn himself almost entirely from public life, and retired to his beautiful retreat at Goodwood near Chichester. For some time previous to his death he had suffered extremely from a complaint in his stomach and viscera, which baffled every effort of medical skill to discover or alleviate. His Grace's body was opened, conformably to his own request, when a considerable ulcer was discovered in the stomach, and several stones in the gall bladder. He has left no legitimate issue, and has therefore been succeeded in his title and estates by his Nephew, Lieut-Col. Lenox. On Monday, the 12th of January, he was interred, according to the directions of his will, without any ostentatious parade, in the family vault in the Cathedral Church of Chichester. The following is a copy of the inscription on his coffin, which, as it enumerates his Grace's principal titles and honours, we transcribe at length.

"The most noble Prince Charles, third Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Earl of March and Darnly, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, Colonel of the Militia of the said County, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards blue, and High Steward of Chichester. Born 22nd of February, 1735, died 29th December, 1806."

### JOHN LAIRD, ESQ.

On Saturday morning, January 3rd, died at his house in Great Cumberland Street, in the 59th year of his age, after a lingering illness which he supported with exemplary fortitude and resignation, JOHN LAIRD, Esq. formerly chief Surgeon, and President of the Medical Board on the Bengal establishment.

Mr.

Mr. Laird was a native of the North of Ireland. He received his education at a respectable Grammar School in the County of Londonderry, and was bred to the profession under the care and instruction of his father, a gentleman of great respectability and high medical repute; but he afterwards attended, for a length of time, and with much assidnity, the hospitals and various medical Schools in London. He commenced his practice in the Naval branch of the East-India Company's Service; and arriving in China soon after the decease of the Surgeon of the British Factory at Canton, he was solicited to remain there as his successor until the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be known: and though the patronage of the Court bestowed the appointment on a candidate of superior interest, a sense of justice, and a liberal consideration of the pretensions of Mr. Laird, induced them to transfer him, with his rank of Surgeon, to Bengal, where he rose to the honourable station of Chief Surgeon and President of the Medical Board. While on that establishment, Mr. Laird graduated at St. Andrews.

Mr. Laird was selected by the late Sir Eyre Coote, and by the Marquis Cornwallis, to officiate as Surgeon, at head quarters, during the Mysore wars of 1780 and 1792; and was also chosen by Sir Robert Abercrombie to accompany him with the army during the Rohilla Campaign of 1794-5. On each of those occasions, as well as in the course of his long professional practice in India, he secured the esteem and universal respect of all ranks by his professional skill and ability, and by the tenderness and humanity with which he invariably discharged its important and frequently painful duties. Those only whom he has attended in seasons of pain, sickness, and affliction, can fully appreciate the benign and soothing influence which his humane treatment, and sympathetic consolations had upon their minds, and which rendered the aid of the Physician doubly estimable by uniting to professional knowledge, the most amiable feelings of the heart. Nor was this benevolence and humanity confined within the circle of his practice, or limited to those extreme cases of suffering and distress, of which medical men must often be the reluctant spectators; in every situation and relation of life the same dispositions formed the ruling principles of his conduct, and were uniformly manifested in the freedom and suavity of deportment, the mildness and affability of temper, and the general kindness of behaviour, which gained him so large a portion of the esteem, and fixed him so deeply in the friendship, of all who were acquainted with his character. During the thirty years which Mr. Laird passed in India, it may be mentioned as a testimony of no mean value to his personal worth and excellence, that in the numerous societies with which he must in so long a period have associated, his name was never mentioned with feelings of enmity, nor accompanied by any epithets of censure and disapprobation: he was deservedly esteemed and beloved by all. The sincerity of the respect of his old acquaintance in India was proved in the number of their carriages, which, as a last and parting tribute of affection and regret, accompanied him to his grave.

### ISAAC REED, ESQ.

ON Monday, January 5th, died at his chambers, in the 64th year of his age, Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staples Inn, the well known and highly respected annotator on Shakespear.

Mr. Reed was the son of a respectable tradesman in Fleet Street. It does not appear, from any thing that is known of his early history, that his father once intended or wished he should attain to eminence as a literary character; or ever designed to afford him any advantages of education, beyond what might be necessary to prepare and qualify him for a profession upon which he was in after life to depend principally for support. The little that is known upon this subject amounts to no more than this, that he was placed for some time in a respectable grammar school at Streatham, in Surry. From this seminary he was removed, probably before he could have made much proficiency, and articled as clerk to Messrs. Perrot and Hodgson, at that time eminent attornies in London. After he had passed with them the regular term of probation, and had acquired a competent knowledge of the profession,

profession, he engaged himself in the capacity of a clerk to Mr. Hoskins of Lincoln's Inn, a Barrister, of very extensive practice, and distinguished for his professional celebrity as a Conveyancer. In this situation, advantageous in some respects, but in others humiliating, Mr. Reed continued only one year, at the expiration of which he took chambers at Gray's Inn, and determined to practice as a Conveyancer, on his own account.

During the period of his clerkship, Mr. Reed had, it seems, employed many of his leisure hours in reading, and had, by the time of which we are now speaking, acquired great fondness for books. When he felt himself at liberty, and in circumstances to indulge his propensity for reading, without apprehension of control from any person, who had a claim to his services, this fondness increased to a degree altogether incompatible with the successful and profitable discharge of the arduous duties of his profession;—and the libations of literary knowledge and information which he thus eagerly quaffed, instead of correcting or allaying, seemed only to strengthen and confirm, his thirst. In this dilemma he resolved to sacrifice the emoluments which were likely to accrue to him from a continuance of his legal practice; and, depending upon his moderate patrimony for his support, determined to gratify his taste and his growing love for literature. From this period he prosecuted his researches with unwearied diligence and activity. He read with avidity whatever came before him, increasing his appetite by every new indulgence; and whatever was valuable, or worthy of being retained in the memory, in the voluminous masses he perused, was sure, by a happy facility of observation and reflection, to be impressed indelibly upon his mind, ready to be called forth into use whenever it might be advantageously employed. By such indefatigable industry and preseverance, aided by such enviable powers of recollection, Mr. Reed acquired the most extensive and correct knowledge of English authors that has ever been possessed by any individual, and contrived to collect together a most valuable and voluminous body of scarce English books.

Notwithstanding, however, a large proportion of Mr. Reed's time was devoted to his favourite employment of reading, and to the collection of scarce works, he occasionally employed himself in communicating the result of his researches to the public. He has not, indeed, left behind him any original work of much extent or erudition. It was more consonant to his taste, and to the nature of his literary habits, to apply his information to elucidate and unfold the meaning of valuable authors, whose language and phraseology had become in any measure obsolete, or unintelligible to common readers; and to drag forth from unmerited obscurity into public notice, any literary treasures, which, through modest diffidence or unfavourable circumstances of any kind, had been suffered to lie neglected and forgotten. On this account, Mr. Reed appears before the public principally, and almost entirely, as an editor; and the reputation which, as an author, he has attained, is chiefly founded upon the notes and critical observations which are contained in the works which have been published under his care and superintendence. The works which have passed through his hands to the public are extremely numerous; but, as many of them are without his name, the concern he had in their publication is known at present only to a few of his most intimate acquaintance. To the generality of readers, his name is most familiar as an annotator on Shakespear; and, therefore, in giving a brief sketch of his literary labours, it may not be improper to mention, in the first instance, the share he had in preparing the late editions of this favourite poet for the press. Indeed, in the following account it will be impossible, for want of the requisite data, to adhere strictly to chronological order of publication. The first edition of Shakespear which Mr. Reed edited, was that of 1785; an undertaking in which he was led to embark by the flattering solicitations of his friend Mr. Steevens. In the edition of 1793, in fifteen volumes, Mr. Reed was joint editor with Mr. Steevens, whose name alone appeared; but such was his respect for the judgement of Mr. Reed, so high his opinion of his knowledge of the subject, that he would not suffer one sheet of the work to be put to press before it had

had been submitted to his inspection and review. The last edition, in twenty-one volumes, was published from a corrected copy left by Mr. Steevens, under the sole superintendence of Mr. Reed; and the work is worthy of the masterly hands through which it has passed.

The second edition of the "Collection of Old Plays," made originally and published by Dodsley, and which now bears his name, was revised and materially altered by Mr. Reed; and he made also a collection of poems in four volumes, published by Pearch of Cheapside, and designed to be a continuation of a similar collection, before published by Dodsley. It is to the same laborious editor, that we are indebted for the complete edition we now have of Sterne's works, which were collected by him, arranged and published in their present form. In like manner he published an edition of Goldsmith's Essays, and accompanied it with a preface. The fugitive poems of the accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, found also a protector in Mr. Reed; he collected them into a small volume, and gave them to his friend Pearch to publish. He wrote likewise a Life of Dr. Dodd, which has since been prefixed to some of the productions of that unfortunate and lamented man. The last edition, in 1782, of Baker's Biographia Dramatica, owes much to his knowledge and labour. He thoroughly revised and corrected what Baker had compiled, and added to it a great number of new and valuable articles. Besides these, excepting, indeed, an elegant and masterly character of his old friend Dr. Farmer, which was published a few years since in Seward's Biographiana, we shall only add respecting Mr. Reed's literary productions, that he was for many years editor of the European Magazine, a monthly publication of considerable respectability. After the death of Mr. Sewell, the publisher of it, Mr. Reed became half owner of the work, but the whole of the property was lately purchased from Mr. Reed and the other proprietor, by Mr. Asperne, Mr. Sewell's successor.

The reputation which, by these publications and by a variety of other literary labours and communications both of a public and private kind, Mr. Reed had justly acquired for an intimate acquaintance with old English authors, caused his friendship to be courted by all who were in any measure engaged in similar pursuits. Men of the first literary eminence were in the habit of consulting him for information, which they found themselves unable otherwise to procure, respecting old, obscure, and obsolete writers; and it is to be recorded to his honour and praise, that, notwithstanding his reserved temper, the result of his habits of seclusion, he was ever easy of access to all who sought or desired his assistance, and free, open, and communicative in answering to the best of his extensive information the enquiries which were submitted to him. Mr. Read had, however, in the midst of all this general respect, but few intimate acquaintance; but they were select, and eminent either for their virtues or their erudition. In the number of these, we may, without meaning to be invidious in our silence respecting others, mention the names of the late George Steevens, Esq. and Dr. Farmer, known to the public as fellow labourers with Mr. Reed, in the elucidation of our immortal Bard, and also the Rev. Mr. Henry Meen, a gentleman deservedly esteemed for his classical erudition and taste, and to whom the learned world is indebted for some excellent Critical "Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron," which are calculated to throw much light on that obscure and crabbed writer.

Mr. Reed was in possession of several curious autographs of eminent public characters; and he has left behind him a large collection of curious manuscripts, and a most extensive and valuable library, consisting of a choice collection of scarce books, which it had been the chief labour of his life to amass. The MSS have, for the present, been placed in the hands of a judicious literary friend for inspection; but the library will shortly be brought to the hammer. His books, together with nearly the whole of his other property, Mr. Reed has bequeathed to a female relation, a lady of high respectability and moral worth, with whose family he had for many years been upon terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship.

### SIR STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

On Monday, the 12th of January, at his seat at Wimbledon, Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. M. P. for Plympton, Devon. He was born in the year 1744, and was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Lushington of East-Bourne in Sussex. It was his father's first intention that he should be brought up a civilian, and with this view he placed him with a proctor in Doctors Commons, where he remained the time that was necessary to have his name inserted on the roll of the Court. India however opening a more promising and inviting field for promotion, and for the rapid acquisition of wealth, he determined to give up his practice, and went out in the civil service of the company. In India he soon made his way to preferment, and was honoured by the company with several important and lucrative appointments. Soon after his return he married Miss Boldero, daughter of John Boldero, Esq. the Banker, of Ashenden Hall, Hertfordshire, by whom he has left a numerous family. He long held a very respectable rank in the India House, as a director, and had filled its highest offices with credit and approbation. He was created a Baronet the 12th of April, 1791, under the title of Sir Stephen Lushington of Wimbledon, in the County of Surrey. He had been long in Parliament, and had successively represented the Boroughs of Helston, St. Michael's, Penrhyn, and Plympton.

### SIR WILLIAM FORBES.

Sir William Forbes, whose death was noticed in our last, was brought up to a commercial life, and in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, founded the banking-house at Edinburgh which bears their name. In his mercantile transactions, his liberality was unbounded when he had convinced himself that the subjects of it were honest and trust-worthy; and many respectable tradesmen have been highly indebted to his generous confidence for their success in life. He was extremely assiduous in promoting the prosperity of all the public concerns in which he was engaged: and his charities, both public and private, were bountiful and unostentatious. Having during his youth bestowed much attention on literary studies, he ever retained his relish for them, and displayed their effects in the dignity of his sentiments and the graces of his conversation. He was one of the earliest members of that celebrated literary club in London, which boasted the names of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick, and other distinguished characters. He consecrated the leisure of his latter days to that commemoration of his intimate friend Dr. Beattie, which has been given to the public, in an account of the life and writings of that eminent author, in 2 volumes 4to.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

An improvement to the metropolis, of the greatest utility, will occupy the attention of Parliament this Session; as application will be made for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent-Garden Market to the obelisk, St. George's Fields, Surrey.

Dec. 26. The spring tide rose at two o'clock, to such a height, that the lower part of Wapping was laid under water. Higher up the river, the effects of this overflow on the part of *Old Father Thames* were no less conspicuous. The whole of Scotland-yard was covered with water, and the cellars and kitchens in that quarter, as well as in Parliament street, were completely filled. The inundation reached the Horse Guards, where the parade was converted into a pond. In the two Palace yards its effects were equally conspicuous. The lower part of the Speaker's house was filled, and Hilliar's and Oliver's coffee

coffee houses were absolutely inaccessible. The weather, fortunately, was quite calm, so that no damage whatever was sustained on any part of the river, the still fullness of which, heightened by the fineness of the day, afforded a beautiful spectacle to thousands of persons who assembled on the bridges, and various other places, to behold it.

At Hampton, Sunbury, Chertsey, and similar places, near the banks of the Thames, the whole of the country was under water; and Kingston and Putney bridges were for a time nearly impassable.

*ROYAL ACADEMY. Dec.* 30, 1806.

His MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to approve of the following elections, viz.

Of JOHN SOANE, Esq. Professor in Architecture,
Of WILLIAM OWEN, Esq. an Academician,
And of the Annual Officers, for 1807, as follow:
BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. President.

| COUNCIL. | VISITORS. | AUDITORS. |
|---|---|---|
| Rich. Westall, Esq. | H. Tresham, Esq. | Geo. Dance, Esq. |
| Jn. F. Rigaud, Esq. | J. F. Rigaud, Esq. | J. Farington, Esq. |
| Rich. Cosway, Esq. | Phil. Jas. De Loutherbourg, Esq. | |
| Edm. Garvey, Esq. | J. S. Copley, Esq. | |
| James Wyatt, Esq. | Sir Wm. Beechey, | |
| Jas. Northcote, Esq. | Jn. Flaxman, Esq. | |
| Paul Sandby, Esq. | Henry Fuseli, Esq. | |
| Wm. Owen, Esq. | T. Stothard, Esq. | |
| | Wm. Owen, Esq. | |

JOHN RICHARDS, R. A. Sec.

A statement which is asserted to have been drawn from actual observation and authentic sources, gives the following as the number of Foreigners dependant on the British Government. 1. Foreign troops in British pay, mostly Germans, 12,500. 2. Foreigners of different nations, in our army and navy, 3,000. 3. In the merchants' service, as seamen, 500. 4. Emigrant French clergy resident amongst us, 250. 5. Italians and Swiss, 800. 6. French, 5,000. 7. Germans, 2,500. 8. Dutch, 500. 9. Americans, 700. 10. Russians, 150. 11. Spaniards, 300. 12. All other nations, 1,200. Total, 27,000.

A middle aged man of respectability, who resided in Orange-sreet, Leicester-square, put a period to his existence a few days since, under circumstances which rendered the act truly extraordinary. He had for a length of time paid his addresses to a female of very respectable connections, and the wedding day was agreed on. He had been with the intended bride, the night preceding the day fixed, and every preparation was made for the event. The intended bride repaired to St. Martin's church with her friends, at the hour appointed, but no bridegroom appeared. After waiting a considerable time, they repaired to the house of the lover, and were informed he had not been seen that day. On going into his apartment, however, the wretched man was discovered with his throat cut, and quite dead.

Statement of the quantity of porter brewed by the 12 principal houses, in the half year between the 5th July, 1806, and the 5th January, 1807.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meux | (Barrels) 76,456 | Shum | (Barrels) 24,916 |
| Brown and Parry | 60,485 | Goodwyn | 20,047 |
| Barclay | 56,775 | Clowes | 18,362 |
| Hanbury | 49,848 | Elliott | 16,131 |
| Whitbread | 47,806 | Taylor | 14,742 |
| F. Calvert | 32,133 | Pickard | 14,115 |

*Married.* At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Cha. Platt, 50th foot, to Miss Ramsden, only daughter of John Ramsden, Esq. of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square. 6th At Mary-le-bone church, Lieut-col. Conway, late of the 53 foot, to Miss Eliz. M'Arthur, only daughter of John M'Arthur, Esq. of York-place. At St. George the Martyr, Wm. Harden Burnley, Esq. to Miss Char-

lotte Brown. 7th Anthony Galway, Esq. of Carrick-on-suir to Miss Costello, of Wellbeck-street. 9th At St. Pancras, John Hughes, Esq. to Mrs. Rebecca Holland, widow of the late Wm. H. Esq. of Calcutta. 15. At St, George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlet, to Miss Paul, of Bloomsbury-square. Jan. 19. At St. Mary-le-bone, Sam. Otto Baijer, Esq of the Island of Antigua, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of the late Zachary Edwards, Esq. of Jamaica.

*Died*, Dec, 29, Cary Baily, Esq. one of the Ancients of the New Inn, and many years treasurer of the society, aged 75. Jan, 1 In Portman-square, aged 77, John Moffat, Esq. one of the oldest directors of the Sun-fire-office. He was bred in the Royal Navy, and was one of the few remaining survivors of Lord Hawke's glorious victory over Conflans in 1759. 5th In Great Ormond-street, Samuel Jolly, Esq. aged 81. 8th In Charles- street, Manchester-square, Lady Head, widow of the late Sir Edmund Head, Bart. 11th. the Rev. Wm. Gilbank, chaplain to his R. H. the late Duke of Gloucester, and rector of St. Ethelburga, London. At Hammersmith, Anthony Arnold, Esq. aged 72. In Everett-street, Brunswick-square, John Johnston, Esq. formerly of Morant Bay, Jamaica. 12th, At Brompton, Mrs. Neville, wife of Richard Neville, Esq. M. P. for Wexford. 12th. At his chambers in Staples Inn, Isaac Reed, Esq. eminently distinguished for his extensive knowledge of scarce English authors. 13th At his chambers, in Lincoln's-inn, Wentworth Brinley, Esq. Hollis Edwards, Esq. of the King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 87. Jan. 14th, At Bush-hill, Edmonton, Stephen Briggs, Esq. Aged 74. 16th. At his lodgings at Lambeth, Capt. John Lamount, R. N. 17th, At his house in Gloucester-place, New-road, Francis Goold, Esq. one of the proprietors of the Opera-house. 25th, Meadows Martineau, aged 7 years, son of John Martineau, Esq. King's arms stairs, Lambeth.

On Tuesday, the 6th of January, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. Christopher Brown of Oxford Arms Passage, Warwick Lane. He was a character well known among the Booksellers of the Metropolis of the last half century, having passed among them almost the whole of a long and active life. He acquired his first knowledge of the business in the house of Richard Baldwin, in Paternoster Row, with whom he was placed in early youth. After remaining with Mr. Baldwin about seven years he entered into the service of the late Mr. Longman, and continued with him, as an assistant, discharging with fidelity and zeal the various duties of his situation, during the long interval of thirty years, when that gentleman retired, and transferred the business to his son, the present Mr. Longman. Mr. Brown had now become an honourable fixture in the house, and therefore remained in his place, devoting the declining years of a laborious life to the service of a family, whose interest he had exerted his best years to promote. After he had been ten years in the service of his new master, he was, induced, under circumstances highly to the honour of both parties, to retire, to enjoy in the closing evening of this day, the well earned sweets of relaxation and repose. His enjoyment was not however without a painful alloy. He was latterly troubled with an obstinate asthma, which debarred him the social pleasures in which he used to participate, and ultimately destroyed the powers of life. No man ever left behind him a fairer or better earned reputation for scrupulous inflexible integrity, for active zeal, constancy, and perseverance, in discharging the several duties of the situation which had been confided to him. In friendship he was warm, sincere, and faithful; and in the relations of domestic life he may justly claim the praise of the fond and affectionate husband, the tender and indulgent parent.

BERKSHIRE.

*Dec.* 26. At seven this morning, Glanville, a Shropshire man, started at the fourteenth mile-stone on the Bath road, to go to the eighty-fifth and back to the fourteenth, a distance of 142 miles, in thirty hours. He was backed to perform the distance in the time allotted for eighty guineas; but, from the great distance at this season of the year, the odds weve seven to four, and two to one against him, as he had to perform four miles and three-quarters an hour, without allowing any stoppages. He went off at a brisk walk, and for two miles together he broke into a shuffling trot at the rate of six miles an hour.

His first stoppage was at Twyford, at which place he arrived and took a bason of soup prepared for him, at five minutes past ten o'clock. He stopped about five minutes at this place, thirty-four miles from town, and refreshed again at Marlborough, and arrived at the eighty-fifth mile-stone at ten minutes past eight o'clock in the evening. This half of his journey was performed at something less than five miles and a half an hour. The pedestrian returned a few miles on his way back, and refreshed himself on a bed, between two blankets, for about an hour and a half, and arrived at Reading at a quarter past six o'clock the next morning. He had now twenty-five miles to perform in five hours and three quarters, and he appeared a good deal fatigued. After reclining in a chair for about twenty minutes, and drinking half a pint of mulled wine, he renewed his laborious task, and arrived at his journey's end at a quarter before one o'clock, by which he had a quarter of an hour to spare. He was attended by two horsemen the whole of the distance.

*Dec.* 27. About two o'clock this day, a gentleman came from Hungerford, in a post-chaise, to the Globe inn, Newberry, where he ordered another chaise to take him to Andover. When he arrived at the Star Inn, Andover, he took a bottle of wine: in the evening, he walked to the Catharine Wheel, at that place, to wait, as he said, for the mail coach, and, in company with some other gentlemen, drank a glass of brandy and water. About eleven o'clock at night, they were talking about children, the gentleman said, "He had nine children, and no one knew what trouble they were but those who experienced it," and immediately quitted the room; within a minute the company were alarmed with the report of a pistol, they immediately went to the door, and di covered that the gentleman had shot himself in the right temple, and was quite dead.

*Died.* At Windsor, aged 98, Mrs. Hammersley.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.* At Hurley, the Rev. Wm. Wheeler, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and chaplain to the Royal Military College, Marlow, to Miss Mangles, eldest daughter of John Mangles, Esq.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Cambridge.* The Hulsean prize for the present year is adjudged to the Rev. Samuel Berney Vince, B. A. Fellow of King's College, for an essay on the following subject:—*The Propagation of Christianity was not indebted to any Secondary Causes.*

The subjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir William Browne's medals for the present year are—for the odes, *In Obitum Gulielmi Pitt*—for the Greek epigrams, Μεγα βιβλιον μεγα κακον.

The subject for the poem, for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year, is, *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*

The trustees for the Hulsean prize have given notice, that a premium of 40l. will be given for the best "*Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.*

Mr. John Browning, of King's College, is admitted a fellow of that society. The Rev. Favell Hopkins, M. A. of Huntingdon, is presented to the vicarage of Duxford, St. John, Cambridge.

*Died.* In the college Ely, aged 82, the Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford.

### CHESHIRE.

The late musical festival at Chester has produced a surplus of 1010l. after payment of all charges, which is to be vested in the funds, in the names of trustees, for the benefit of the public charities, in the following proportions:—For the Infirmary, 420l.—Blue School, 240l.—Lying-in Charity, 250l.—Blue Girls, 100l.

*Married.* At Chester, Mr. J. Hughes, jun. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rowley, daughter of the late Rev. Fernyhough Rowley, of Endon.

*Birth.* Dec. 30, The lady of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, of a son and heir.

*Died.* At Chester, aged 77, Mrs. Ward, relict of the Rev. Robert Ward, archdeacon and prebendary of Chester. Mrs. Arabella Rawdon, widow of

the late Arthur Rawdon, Esq. and aunt to the Earl of Moira, aged 85. At Stockport, Robert Newton, Esq. aged 55.

CORNWALL.

A depôt of ordnance stores is to be immediately formed at Falmouth; part of the stores are already issued, with an intimation that others will soon follow. It was intended to lodge them at Pendennis, but the storehouses there are filled with necessaries for the land service; and, in consequence, new buildings will be erected.

The Rev. Philip Carlyon is instituted to the rectory of Mawgan.

*Married.* At Mylor, Cornwall, Capt. John Hanwall, R. N. to Miss Harriet Stewart, youngest daughter of Capt. Stewart, of Mount Stewart. At Fowey, Capt. Hammond, R. N. son of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, to Miss Kimber, daughter of John Kimber, Esq.

*Died.* At Penzance, Miss Mellior, only daughter of Wm. Mellior, Esq. of Wells.

CUMBERLAND.

*Married.* At Carlisle, Capt. Berger, of the 25th Foot, to Miss Forster, eldest daughter of John Forster, Esq. of Newtown. Robert Paley, M. D. of Halifax, to Miss Mary Paley, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Paley.

*Died.* At Penrith, John Dawson, shoemaker, who had been parish clerk and bellman upwards of forty years. By his first wife, who survives him, he had twenty-two children.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married. Jan.* 12. At Tideswell, Jonathan Moore, Esq. of Wormhill, to Miss Firth, eldest daughter of Thomas Firth, Esq. 13. At Youlgrove, John Saul Walesby, Esq. of Stanicot, Lincoln, to Miss Prime, heiress of Daniel Prime, Esq. of Birchover.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Portsmouth, Dec.* 22. This evening a fire broke out in the Dock-yard, which threatened very alarming consequences. Between four and five o'clock the flames were seen to burst from the house in which the rope is baked and the twine tarred, for the use of the sail-makers. The wind was high, and blew directly towards the rigging and sail lofts, between which and the fire was a quantity of light dry timber. The moment the fire was discovered from the Audacious, Lieut. Smith hastened on shore with a party of sailors, to assist in extinguishing it; but, on arriving at the spot, no engine had arrived, and there were no buckets at hand: a supply was immediately procured from the Audacious, and, by the exertions of the seamen, the fire was prevented from spreading farther. The fire being close to the water side, and the tide at the time very high, water was obtained with the greatest facility.

*Married.* At Exeter, Mr. T. W. Smerdon to Miss Partridge, second daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Partridge, of Boston, Lincolnshire. At Ringmore Chapel, George Whedborne, Esq. of Newton Abbott, to Miss Anna Bulley, of Shadley. At Hall, near Downton, Mr. M. Brownsew, to Miss Mary Worte; their joint ages amount to 127 years. At South Brent, J. R. Poole, Esq. of Bridgewater, to Miss Stone, of Somerset Farm.

*Died.* At Exeter, the Rev. Rich. Buller, vicar of Colyton, and rector of West Buckland; he was the last surviving son of the late Dr. Buller, bishop of Exeter. At Exminster, aged 88, Henry Sowbridge, Esq. of East Haldon, Northamptonshire. At Exeter, Alderman Rich. Jenkins, late clerk of the cheque at Plymouth Dockyard, aged 80.

DORSETSHIRE.

Charlton Byam Wollaston, of the Inner Temple, Esq. is elected recorder of Dorchester, on the resignation of the Right Hon. Nath. Bond.

The Rev. Matthew Place is presented to the rectory of Hampreston.

*Married.* At Langton, Thomas Grove, Esq. eldest son of T. Grove, Esq. of Fern, Hants, to Miss Farquarhson, daughter of the late James John Farquharson, Esq.

*Died.* At Weymouth, the lady of John Palmer, Esq. M. P. for Bath. To a mind most highly cultivated, and a refined taste, she added the warmest benevolence of heart. She was the tenderest parent and the best of friends. Her afflictions were severe and protracted, but she sustained them with unparalleled cheerfulness, and has changed a life of misery for a happier state—the reward of her virtues and her sufferings.

DURHAM.

At the late meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, which was very numerously attended, the following premiums were adjudged and paid, viz.—For the best fat ox ten guineas, to John D. Nesham, Esq. of Houghton-le-spring; for the best pair of fat wethers, ten guineas, to Mr. Wade, of Headlam; for the best fat pig, five guineas, to Mr. Reed. of Durham; and for the best heifer, to John Wetherell, Esq. of Holywell; in whose favour, the sweepstakes of thirty guineas for the best heifer in calf, was also decided. The sweepstakes of nine guineas, for the best shearling wether, was adjudged to Mr. Arrowsmith, of Ferryhill.

The dean and chapter of Durham have enfranchised the market-place houses in South Shields, by which the county acquires an addition of about one hundred independent freeholders.

*Married.* At Durham, Hilkiah Hall, Esq. to Miss Fielding, of Old Elvet.

*Died.* At Stamfordham, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Robert Walker, of Sunderland. This unfortunate lady was reading by the fire, when her gown caught the flame, and, there being only a servant girl up, who, instead of assisting her, ran in terror into the street, to call for help, she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death about five next morning.

ESSEX.

The Rev. Henry Bishop is presented to the vicarage of Ardleigh.

GLOUCESTER.

The annual report of the Bristol Dispensary states, that 490 poor women were delivered; 153 sick patients recovered, and 296 relieved, in the course of last year.

The following dreadful accident happened to the driver of the mail-coach from Bristol to Birmingham, within a few miles of Thornbury: the coach was going on at a brisk rate, when the guard observed the driver to fall off his seat between the horses; he got down and endeavoured to stop them, but in vain. He then succeeded in regaining his seat behind the coach, till the animals slackened their pace, when he drove the coach in safety to Thornbury, where he procured a horse and returned to the man, whom he conveyed back; surgical assistance was instantly procured, but it was fruitless, as one of the wheels had passed over his neck, and it is supposed killed him on the spot. He has left a wife and two children.

*Married.* At Clifton, Philip Staunton, Esq. to Miss A. M. Bordiew, daughter of the late James Bordiew, Esq. of Coombe, Surry.

*Died.* At Gloucester, Mr. Jeremiah Hooper, a respectable farmer of Bulley, in that county; he has left by will a pair of blankets to each of the poor women of his parish. He had held the farm which he occupied seventy-seven years, under a lease for his own life. At Clifton, Mrs. Archer, wife of John Gittens Archer, Esq. of Barbadoes. Mr. Thomas Alexander, schoolmaster of Tetbury; he never slept a night from his own house, during a life of 68 years. He has bequeathed his property to various charities, among which he has ordered a bible to be given to every couple that may hereafter be married at Tetbury church.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.* At Winchester, the Rev. Charles Richards, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Pickering, of Winhall.

*Died.* Jan. 4, at Buckland Monachorum, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Crymes, widow of the late Rev. Amos Crymes, rector of that parish. Peter Mallet, Esq. a respectable merchant of the Island of Jersey. At Winchester, Peter Gauntlett, Esq. clerk of the peace for the county. He was not more beloved for his generous and solid qualities, than respected for his strict integrity and honourable principles.

principles. He is succeeded in his office by Thomas Limbrey Sclater Matthew, Esq. of Tangier Park. At Southampton, General Stuart, of the Royal Artillery.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.* At Leominster, aged 78, Wm. Duppa, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. John Davies, of Fareham, is presented to the living of Kings Langley.

KENT.

The Rev. Nicholas Simons, M. A. is presented to the rectory of St. Margaret's in Canterbury.

*Birth.* At Maxton, near Dover, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes of a son.

LANCASHIRE.

A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred lately at Liverpool: As Captain Alexander Grierson was walking arm in arm with a friend in Paradise-street, two carts going at a quicker rate than usual, in opposite directions, came in contact with each other at the corner of the street. Mr. Grierson, who was close to one of them, attempted to spring from it, failed in his effort, and fell, when the cart passed over his head, and he expired in about ten minutes. The owner of one of the carts, riding in it at the time, was thrown out by the violence of the concussion, and the cart passed over his body. He survived the accident, but his life is despaired of.

On the morning of the 26th of December, Tomlinson's Mill, on the North Shore, Liverpool, unfortunately took fire from the excessive friction of the machinery, occasioned by the violence of the wind; and, before effectual assistance could be procured, the inside was totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of grain, flour, &c.

Marriages at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1805, inclusive . . . . . | 1306 |
| Baptisms . . . . . | 3267 |
| Burials . . . . . | 936 |

Comparatively with the preceding year, the Marriages have decreased 202, the Christenings 91, and the Burials 33.

*Married.* At Lancaster, Joseph Blount, Esq. to Miss Jane Satterthwaite, daughter of John Satterthwaite, Esq. At Manchester, John Barlow, Esq. of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire, to Miss Frances Bayley, second daughter of John Bayley, Esq. of Ardwich. At Liverpool, John Walker, Esq. to Miss Mary Anne Holford. At Warrington, John Chadwick, Esq. to Miss Eliz. Delville, of Liverpool.

*Died.* At Lancaster, aged 90, Edward Snark, Esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough; he had served the office of Mayor three times. At Castlehead, near Cartmel, aged 82, Mrs. Wilkinson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Died.* At Leicester, aged 84, Mr. Alderman Price. Filial affection might be suspected of partial vanity, did it dwell on particular traits of this respected character; but it is no flattery to his memory to say, he approached the true Christian as near as is possible for the fallibility of human nature to admit; courteous in disposition, warm in affection and ardent in friendship; the great object of his life was usefulness; and the grand spring of all his actions, Religion. At Burton-on-the-wolds, Mrs. Noon, wife of John Noon, Esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Louth, Jan. 9, At a late hour last night, a fire was discovered in a small room adjoining the town hall occasionally used as a prison, where a private of the 5th dragoons was at that time confined, for being in a state of intoxication. The key not being at hand, it was necessary to break open the door, which being at length effected, the poor man was dragged out of the flames a miserable object; there appeared some signs of life, but he expired in a very few minutes. It is conjectured, that some person had imprudently given him a lighted candle, through a hole in the door, and that it had caught the straw on which he lay, after he had fallen asleep. *Died.*

*Died.* At Burton-upon-Humber, aged 91, Mrs. Blunt, widow of the late O. Blunt, Esq. of London, formerly of Eden, in Holderness.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.* At Monmouth, Lieut. Col. Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery. The Monmouth volunteers attended the funeral procession, and consigned his remains to the grave with military honours.

NORFOLK.

A fire lately broke out at Ketteringham-hall, the seat of Mrs. Atkins, which was undergoing some improvements and repairs, and had been left by the workmen in a state of supposed security; but about midnight the flames burst out, and before assistance could be obtained, had risen to such a height, that the centre of the building with all the new work therein, was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from design.

*Married.* Jan. 8, at Lynn, Joshua Hewitson Esq. of Hukley house, Northumberland, to Miss Crawforth. James Sayers, Esq. jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Retting. At Northrepps, John Gurney, Esq. of Lynn, to Miss Elizabeth Gurney, daughter of John Gurney, Esq. of Keswick.

*Died.* Aged 84, John Rolfe, Esq. many years one of the principal burgesses of the borough of Thetford. Jan. 2. at Yarmouth, aged 76, Mr. Benjamin Thompson.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

During the high gale on Christmas day, a spark was blown from a chimney at Acomb, near Hexham, which set a stack on fire. The violence of the wind baffled every effort to extinguish the flames. All the stacks in the yard were burnt; and unfortunately the fire extended to the neighbouring cottages, ten of which were reduced to ashes.

In consequence of the late frequent appearance of footpads in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the magistrates have appointed a horse patrol to perambulate the roads in the vicinity of the town every evening, and be continued on duty all night

On Sunday Jan. 4 about 12 o'clock, one of the arches of Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, 95 feet in span, fell in with a most tremendous crash, at the time that a number of people were going over it to church. One man sunk with the ruins to the depth of 40 feet, by which his thigh was fractured, and he was otherwise much bruised; but he is still alive. The bridge had long been in a state of decay.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.* Jan. 4. at Weston, Mr. Septimus Leete of Newark, to Miss Kirkland, eldest daughter of the late John Kirkland, Esq.

*Died.* At Worksop, John Eyre, Esq. formerly of Sheffield.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.* At Northampton, aged 94, Mrs. Eliz. Davie. At Oundle, the Rev. Joseph Loddington, 52.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*A Congè d'Elire* has passed the great seal for electing the Rev. Charles Moss, D. D. one of the canons of St. Paul's, to the see of Oxford. The Rev. F. Barnes B. D. of Christ church, is appointed chaplain of the House of Commons. The Rev. Sam. Smith, late chaplain to the House of Commons, is appointed canon of Christ church in the room of the bishop of Bangor

Messrs. D. Hughes, B. Edward Thomas, and A. B. Davidson, of Jesus College are admitted Scholars of that Society. The Rev. Jas. Thomas Holloway, B. A. of Exeter College, and Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp of University, are elected Fellows of Exeter College.

*Died.* at Oxford aged 51, the Rev. Charles Leslie, chaplain of the Roman Catholic congregation. Mrs. M. Billing. Mrs Cresswell, widow of the late major Cresswell of the marines. Jan. 29. at Teddington Mrs. Warner, wife of Geo. Warner, Esq. At Woodstock, I. Brookes, Esq. one of the alderman of that borough.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.* At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bowen, of Hill house, to Miss Ann Black, youngest daughter of Mr. Black, of Monslow. At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Sayce of Brockton, to Miss Oakley, of Smalls Croft. Mr. Henry Jones, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Jasper, daughter of — Jasper, Esq. of Stapleford.

*Birth.* At Shrewsbury, the lady of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of a son and heir.

*Died.* At her son's house in Ludlow, Mrs. Wellings, widow of the late Edward Wellings, Esq. formerly of Worcester, 87. Aged 80, Mr. Tho. Jones, of Bishop's Castle. Mrs. Aris, wife of Mr. Jas. Aris, Esq. of Uffington.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Died.* At Bath, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Acheron, Earl of Gosford, &c. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son Archibald, Lord Acheron, now earl of Gosford. Mrs Dutton, widow of Ralph Dutton, Esq. brother to Lord Sherburne: a lady, whose sweetness of temper and engaging manners, will render her death deeply regretted by an extensive circle of acquaintance. At Compton Pauncefoot, John Hunt, Esq. 83. Jan. 22. At Montacut near Yeovil, aged 51, the Rev. Wm. Phillips, an active, intelligent, and upright magistrate.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Jan. 13, Soon after two in the morning, the heavy Chester coach stopped at the house of T. Bagnall, at Eccleshall, in Staffordshire, horsekeeper to the coach: the people perceiving neither coachman nor outside passengers, but those in the inside fast asleep, a search was immediately undertaken, when it appeared that the coachman had fallen from his box, at Sughill, a distance of three miles from Eccleshall, and that the horses had instinctively drawn the coach to the door of the horsekeeper's, which is about eighty yards from the inn. The coachman was found quite dead in the highway, in his usual position of driving, and was neither bruised nor apparently otherwise injured. He is supposed to have died snddenly on the box.

*Married.* At Steeple Aston, Richard Parkinson, Esq. son of Leonard Parkinson, Esq. of Kennersley Castle, Hereford to Miss Lechmore, daughter of Capt. Lechmore R. N.

*Died.* At Tittensor, Mr. G. Harrison, many years an eminent hatter at Tienton.

SUFFOLK.

On Friday, Dec. 26, the tide rose to such a height in Ipswich, that most of the streets were inundated. The water was two feet deep near St. Peter's church; and the common quay was nearly overflowed.

*Married.* At Ipswich, Nicholas Freeman, Esq. of Boxted, to Miss Simpson, daughter of E. Freeman, Esq. of Stoke by Nayland.

*Died.* At Redgrave, aged 88, Mr. John Garnham, formerly of Wymondham.

SURRY.

A few days since, the housekeeper of a gentleman at Cheam, in Surry, being requested by the son to place a quantity of damp gunpowder in an oven to dry, and having shortly after occasion to bake, kindled the wood without recollecting the circumstance of the gunpowder in the oven. An immediate and most tremendous explosion took place in consequence, and the unfortunate woman had her head severed from her body. No other life was lost, but every square of glass in the house was shattered, and the building much injured.

In the Surry calendar there is the following rather unusual entry: —"Sarah Smither, committed the 3d. of Jan. 1807, by the Rev. W. Roberts, charged, on *her own confession*, with *repeated acts of incontinency*, for six months." The frail fair one is in Guildford House of Correction, to hard labour.

*Married.* At Bedingdon, the Rev. Philip Laycock Stony, of Lockington, Leicester, to Miss Lydia Baring, second daughter of Sir Francis Baring Bart. of Stratton park. At Wimbledon, Clement Archer, Esq. major of the 16th light dragoons, to Miss Marianne Wright, daughter of Robert Wright, Esq.

*Died.* At Wimbleton, Sir Stephen Lushington, M. P. for Plympton, and many years a Director of the East India Company.

SUSSEX.

The tides which have lately encroached so much on the cliff at Brighton, hav

have brought down upon the strand some curious bracelets, and other gold ornaments of our Celtic ancestors: one of the bracelets, which had a polish equal to any new trinket, has been sold by weight for nine guineas.

*Died.* Jan. 4, at Goodwood, His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Lenox. *See obituary.* Mr. T. Mitchell, clerk to the Amicable Society, at Hurstperpoint: his death was singularly awful: he scarcely drew his breath after singing a song at the annual meeting of the society, when he fell back and expired.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Friends, (called Quakers) of Birmingham, with a liberality that entitles them to the respect and love of every friend to humanity, have entered into a subscription for the relief of the British prisoners in France, and raised the sum of *one thousand pounds* for that purpose; a part of which has already safely reached the wretched sufferers.

The Rev. John Wood, late Fellow of New College Oxford, is elected to the mastership of Rugby School.

*Married.* The Rev. Robt. Simpson, vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, to Miss Tandy, daughter of Daniel Tandy, Esq.

*Died.* At Rugby, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Rowland French, relict of Edmund French, Esq. late of Market Harborough.

WESTMORELAND.

*Died.* At Scales, near Orton, Mr. Robt. Wilson, 84. In Appleby Goal, aged 66, Thomas Parker. He had by choice made that place his residence for seven years.

WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. B. Morres, M. A. is presented to the rectory of Great Cheverell.

*Married.* At Woodford, Mr. David Goddard, of Frome, to Miss Webb.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Hon. George W. Coventry, is appointed Lieut. Col. of the Worcester Militia, vice Ambrose St. John, Esq. resigned.

*Married.* At Worcester, the Rev. William Stafford, rector of St. Clements, to Miss Thompson, of Henwick. Mr. Thomas Vener, of Hungersford, to Miss Lee.

*Died.* At Bretforton, Mr. Cottrill Corbet, 86. At Worcester, Dr. Shaw, formerly of Windsor.

YORKSHIRE.

The Christmas horse shew, at York, was well attended: good hunters fetched large prices; as did also horses for the army; but coach horses were in no demand. There was a very large shew, and a great many remained unsold.

At the Parish Church, in Leeds, in 1806, there have been 1345 baptisms, 626 marriages, and 1013 burials.

The Rev. Thomas Milnes, late of Christ's College, Cambridge, is presented to the livings of Burton Agnes and Harpham.

The Rev. John Buckworth, is presented to the vicarage of Dewsbury.

The Rev. John Parker, M. A. is appointed to the prebend of Riccall, in York Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Preston.

*Married.* At Gisborough, Marmaduke Constable, Esq. to Miss Octavia Hale, of the Plantation, eighth daughter of the late General Hale, of that place.

*Died.* At York, Mrs. Preston, widow of the late William Preston. Esq. of Moorby, 79. Mr. Charles Anderson, attorney, aged 70. At Ackworth, Anthony Surtees, Esq. many years Colonel of the West-York militia. At Darlington, the Rev. Thomas Morland, who had been upwards of 50 years head master of the free Grammar School there, and was much respected as a truly worthy, benevolent, and upright man. At Dewsbury, aged 77, the Rev. Matthew Powley, 20 years vicar of that parish. At Driffield, aged 57, Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. William Carter, solicitor. At Hull, Mr. Richard Confitt, late of Wawne, 70. At Northallerton, Mrs. Hannah Stainthorp, of Brompton, 90. At Pontefract, Mrs. Ellison, widow of the late Dr. Ellison, of Woolley. At Rippon, Mrs. Lodge, widow of Edmund Lodge, Esq. formerly of Leeds. At Thirsk, Miss Buckle, eldest daughter of William Buckle, Esq. of Sowerby Park. At Wakefield, Mr. John Ash, 73. Of a mortification, occasioned by a scratch on one

of

of his fingers by a horse's tooth, Mr. Benjamin Pullein, of Loft-house, near Wakefield.

WALES.

On Christmas Day, owing to a heavy swell in the river Conway, the boat conveying the Irish mail, with eight passengers, the coachman, guard, and a youth, about fifteen years of age, in all fifteen in number, including the boatmen, was upset, and only two persons were saved.

A splendid monument has been erected in the Parish Church of Hanmer, in the County of Flint, to the memory of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Kenyon.

*Married.* At Whitford Flint, Capt. Colthurst, 23d foot, eldest son of John Colthurst, Esq. of Dripsey Castle, to Miss Billinghurst, daughter of the late Rev. William Billinghurst, of Fir-Grove, Surry. At Haverfordwest, Erasmus Butherum Phillips, Esq. to Mrs. Leicester.

*Died.* At Brecon, aged 72, universally lamented, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh Bold, senr. Esq. one of the co-heiresses of the late John Phillips, Esq. of Tregare. At Whitton, (Radnor) the Rev. Henry Beavan, 47. Aged 84, the Rev. James Edwards, fifty-four years vicar of Llandevilog and Llangendeirn, Carmarthen. At his brother's house, at Ccfn Denbigh, Thomas Kenyon, Esq. of the Temple, London.

SCOTLAND.

A gentleman lately deceased, has bequeathed 1200l. to be paid to the person who shall write the best treatise on the following subject. "*The evidence that there is a Being, all powerful, wise and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and, in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to mankind.*"

The Professors of the University of Aberdeen, and the Ministers of the established Church there, who are appointed Trustees to the will of the Testator have given notice, that the time allowed for the composition of these treatises extends to the first of January 1814, when they will appoint Judges to determine on the comparative merits of such performances as may be laid before them. 400l. will be given to the author of the second best essay; and all communications are required to be addressed to Alexander Galen, Esq. Aberdeen.

The late violent storms have done very considerable mischief in all parts of the country. The west coast in particular, has suffered much from the unusual height both of the sea and the rivers. On the 26th of December, the river Stinchar, at the town of Ballantrae, rose to a prodigious height, and overflowed the highway for nearly 200 yards. About eleven o'clock, while the 9th troop of the 1st Dragoons, on their route from Hamilton for Ireland, attempted to pass the water, five of the horses with their riders were borne down by the rapidity of the current. The men, from the weight of their accoutrements, were some time before they could disengage themselves from the animals. The inhabitants, who in great numbers witnessed the accident, plunged in to their assistance, and at the risk of their own lives, succeeded in saving those of the soldiers. One of the latter was beyond the reach of their aid, but being suddenly thrown upon an elevated spot, he contrived to stand twenty minutes up to the stomach in water, till a boat was brought to his assistance. A stone bridge of four arches over the river Crae, at Newton Stewart, was carried away by the floods: and, at Rothesay the tide rose so high, that both the quays were covered with water, and many barrels of herrings washed over.

The Glasgow Bill of Mortality for 1806, makes the total of burials in that city 2280. Decreased 9. The following is given as a correct account of the number of children who have died there during the last ten years of the small pox; a proof of the blessed effects of vaccination.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1797 | — | 231 | 1802 | — | 104 |
| 1798 | — | 179 | 1803 | — | 91 |
| 1799 | — | 224 | 1804 | — | 123 |
| 1800 | — | 159 | 1805 | — | 21 |
| 1801 | — | 107 | 1806 | — | 15 |

Marriages at Port Glasgow in 1806, 48. Baptisms 120. Burials 78.

Some

Some time ago, a gentleman in Paisley, sixty years of age, undertook to walk, for a bet of one hundred pounds, fifty miles in twenty-four hours. Previous to setting out, fourteen hundred more were offered, and readily accepted. He started at one o'clock in the morning of the 2d of January, without having been in bed, and after having spent the preceding night with some friends in the most jovial manner. During the first three miles, owing to the extreme darkness of the morning, he fell several times. However, not discouraged by the untowardness of the commencement, he continued his exertions, and with ease accomplished the journey in seventeen hours and fifty minutes.

*Married.* At Edinburgh, Capt. M'Intyre, Argyleshire Militia, to Miss A. G. Campbell, daughter of the late W. Campbell, Esq. of Duncaves. Wm. Johnston, W. S. to Miss Sarah Riddell, daughter of the late Robert Riddell, Esq. of Carzeild. John Fraser, Esq. junr. of Farraline, to Miss Amelia Ann Ferguson, daughter of the late Neil Ferguson, Esq. of Pitcullo. At Glasgow, Mr. John Dick, to Miss Mary Paton, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Paton, of Richmond, Virginia. At Greenock, John Fullerton, of Kilmichael, Esq. to Miss Stewart, eldest daughter of Roger Stewart, Esq. Mr. Patrick M'Callum, merchant, to Miss Margaret Park. At Drumgeith, Robert Kerr, of Chatto, Esq. to Miss E. Fyffe. At Kilduff, Carlyle Bell, Esq. W. S. to Miss Joan Home, daughter of the Rev. Robert Home, of Polwarth. At Aberdeen, John Leith Ross, Esq. of Armage, to Miss Elizabeth Young, eldest daughter of William Young, Esq. of Shettocksley.

*Birth.* At Slains Castle, the Countess of Errol, of a son.

*Died.* At Edinburgh, Capt. Archibald M'Phune, Argyleshire Militia. Mr. Stewart Douglas, late of Salisbury. The Hon. Richard Somerville Hamilton, Lieut. R. N. second son of Lord Viscount Boyne. The Rev. James Moyse, many years one of the ministers of the Episcopal chapel, Cowgate. At Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs. Cross, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cross. Mrs. Stirling, widow of the late William Stirling, Esq. John Robertson, Esq. merchant. Mrs. Buchanan, of Craigievairn, 96. Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Mr. William Lindsay, writer. Mr. John Turner, manufacturer. At Fochabers, aged 102, William Kelman. He followed his profession of a millwright and carpenter, till within three weeks of his death. At Perth, Mrs. Scott, wife of the Rev. James Scott. At Fortissat, William Meek, Esq. At Ascog-house, Bute, Miss Sarah M'Arthur, daughter of the late John M'Arthur, Esq. of Milton. At Whitecross, near Dumfries, aged 84, Robert Henderson, Esq. of Cleughbrae. At Dumfermline, Robert Scotland, Esq. of Middlebank. At Edinkillie-manse, the Rev. David Milne, 65. At Shergarton-house, Perthshire, John Harvie, Esq. At Liulithgow, James Taylor, Esq. Sheriff substitute of that county. At Killearnan-manse, Rosshire, the Rev. David Denson. At Nunholm, aged 89, Mr. John Tinning. At Arbuthnot, aged 96, Mary Beattie; by two husbands she had ten children, of which five have survived her, and by whom she has seen the following issue, viz. 28 grand-children, 12 great grand-children.—She retained her health and memory till within a few days of her death, and with great ease walked to Bervie weekly, a distance of four miles, for the week's provisions.

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The following recorded instances of the mildness of the season are not a little extraordinary:—

There is now in the garden of Mr. Diack, nurseryman at Aberdeen, a great number of beautiful carnations in full blow.

On the evening of Christmas-day, a hedge sparrow's nest was taken at Doveridge, Derbyshire, with four eggs in it.—On the same morning, a green linnet's nest was taken out of a bush near Warwick, with two eggs in it.—In an exposed part of the shrubbery of Sir Gabriel Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea, there is a rose in full bloom.—On Saturday afternoon, was observed at Higham, Derbyshire, a garden bean in full blow, and a hive-bee labouring to cull honey from it, as in the month of June.—A Gentleman of Wellesbourne had a dish of green peas brought to his table on Christmas-day, which had been gathered the same morning in an open field in that parish. Strawberries were also gathered the same day; and just as a matter of curiosity, a nosegay was made up of roses, woodbines, and violets.—On the common borders, in the garden of Nicholas Grimshaw, of Winckly-place, Preston, Esq. are the following flowers: Carnations

Carnations of several kinds, the double yellow and double purple primrose, pansies, the double purple stock, the purple campunala, the rue-leaved coronilla, and the ever-blowing rose; all in high beauty.—Two mushrooms were gathered in a field near Stoney Knolls, on Wednesday last.

It is worthy of remark, that the heat of the weather was exactly the same the 24th of December, as the 24th June last; on both these days the thermometer being nearly 60.

IRELAND.

An unusual number of foreigners having of late sojourned in the city of Limerick, the magistrates have called upon all strangers by public advertisement, requiring them to explain their motives for making that city the place of their residence.

The Threshers appear to have suspended their depredations. A few threshing notes have been affixed upon the church doors, requiring certain individuals not to pay tythes, but no other outrage has taken place. The result of the Special Commission at Sligo, Castlebar, Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim, Longford, Cavan, has been: that about fifteen persons have received sentence of death: about the same number are to be transported: and sixteen or eighteen are to be publicly whipt.

The exports of provisions from Ireland this year are greater than have ever been known. In the town and neighbourhood of Waterford alone, no less than fifty-thousand hogs have been killed and salted for bacon, for exportation to England, in addition to the usual large quantity annually taken for the army and navy.

*Married.* At Dublin, William Darley, Esq. of York-street, to Miss Ann Farran, daughter of Joseph Farran, Esq. John Greene, Esq. of Greenville, (Kilkenny) to Miss Grogan, daughter of John Knox Grogan, Esq. of Johnstown, (Wexford.) Samuel Boyce, Esq. of Mount-Howard, to Miss Hornick, daughter of George Hornick, Esq. of Woodview. Joseph Rathbone, junr. Esq. of Annes-Brook, (Meath) to Miss M. A. Morris, daughter of Brabazon Morris, Esq. of Tankardstown. John Massey, Esq. of Grison, (Limerick) to Miss Massey, of Fownes-street. At Middleton, (Cork) Peter Callaghan, Esq. to Miss Donovan, daughter of Daniel Donovan, Esq.

*Died.* At Dublin, Richard Paul Bonham, Esq. of Great Cumberland-street. Robert Horner, Esq. of Dorset-street. Robert Ferrall, Esq. of Henry-street, 74. The Rev. John Orr, rsetor of Magerhafelt, 64. Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, widow of the late Dr. Murphy, 76. John Allen, Esq. one of the oldest merchants in that city, and a Director of the Bank of Ireland, from its first establishment. Aged 72, the Right Hon. Brice, Earl of Miltown. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his grandson, Joseph, now Earl of Miltown, who will enter his eighth year on the 11th February. George Walsh, Esq. one of the Sheriffs. Aged 68, Thomas Gade, Esq. attorney at law. At Cork, William Goold, Esq. brother of Sir Francis Goold. At Drogheda, aged 66, Mr. Patrick Marron, merchant. At Dromore, aged 75, Mrs. Percy, Lady of the Bishop, and on the following day, Mrs. Walsh, Lady of the Dean, of Dromore.

## BANKRUPTS.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette, from Dec. 20, 1806, to Jan. 20, 1807. The Solicitors' names are in Parentheses.

Peter Archdeacon, of High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Scrivener, to surrender Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and March 3, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Mr. Harvey, John-street, Adelphi.)

Thomas Bailey, Liverpool, timber-merchant, Jan. 16, 17, and Feb. 7, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Mr. Orred, Liverpool.)

Thomas Barton, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 3, 4, and 21, at three, at the York Hotel, Liverpool. (Mr. Greaves, Liverpool.)

Benjamin Bates, Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 14, at three, at the Bell, Norwich. (Mr. Harmer, Norwich.)

William Berridge, of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, hosier, Dec. 30, Jan 20, and Feb. 3, at ten, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.)

William Blindell, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, maltster, Jan. 12, 17, and Feb. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Taylor, Old-street Road.)

George Boorne, Norwich, draper, Feb. 7, 9, and 21, at eleven, at the Stafford Arms, Wakefield. (Mr. Harmer, Norwich.)

John Branch, Manchester, broker, Feb. 9, 10, and March 3, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

William Braithwaite, Tobacco-roll-court, Gracechurch-street, warehouseman, Jan. 13, 17, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Reardon, Gracechurch-street.)

William Buts, Page's Walk, Bermondsey, hair-merchant, Jan. 7, at ten, 24, at twelve, and Feb. 17, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Ledwick, Baldwin's court, Cloak-lane.)

John Carbery, Vine-street, St. James's, warehouseman, Jan. 27, 31, and Feb. 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Sarel, Berkeley-square.)

Robert Chandler, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Jan. 24, Feb. 7, and March 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Stratton, Shoreditch.)

Robert Chamberlain, Wisbech St. Peter's, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, grocer, Feb. 16, at four, 17, and March 3, at eleven, at the Rose and Crown, Wisbech St. Peter's. (Mr. Steed Girdlestone, of Wisbech St. Peter's, and Mess. Wortham and Stephenson, Castle-street, Holborn.)

Charles Chard, High Holborn, chemist and druggist, Jan 10, 17, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Smith, Hatton Garden.)

George Augustus Child, Bristol, scrivener, Dec. 27, Feb. 5, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Rummer Tavern, Bristol. (Mr. William Thomas, Bristol.)

Francis Henry Christian, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College-hill, merchants, Jan. 27, 31, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Blunt, Old Pay Office, Old Broad-street.)

Joseph Clark, of Wapping High-street, victualler, Jan. 22, 30, at twelve, and March 3, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mess. Harvey and Bryant, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.)

Charles Clarke, Bristol, corn-factor, Jan. 2, 3, and Feb. 7, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Bristol. (Mr. Stephens, Bristol.)

Thomas Cook, Gloucester, merchant, Jan. 14, 15, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Wool-Pack, Warwick. (Mr. Richard Lynden Rolls, Southam, Warwickshire, and Mr. Egerton, Gray's-Inn Square.)

John Coward, Ulverston, Lancashire, ironmonger, Jan. 30, at five, 31, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at the Jerningham Arms Inn, Shiffnal. (Mr. Tomky Price, Wolverhampton.)

Joseph Lancaster Cox, High-street, Lambeth, victualler, Jan. 20, 24, and Feb. 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-Road.)

Robert Cundall the younger, of the Suburbs of the City of York, common brewer, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Coney-street, York. (Mr. Hearon, York.)

John Fletcher Curtis, Minories, London, linen-draper, Dec. 27, Jan. 3, and Feb. 2, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Dobie and Thomas, Crane-court, Fleet-street.)

John Wood Dixon, Crescent, Minories, merchant, Jan. 17, 24, and Feb. 24, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Hillyard, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Abel Drewell, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, brewer, Jan. 24, Feb. 3, and March 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Bedford-row, and Mr. Bowring, Exeter.)

George Edmonds, Chancery-lane, law-stationer, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, and 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Rose and Manning, Gray's-Inn-square.)

James Epworth, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer, Jan. 23, 24, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding. (Mr. Green, Spalding.)

W. Garland, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, inn-holder, Jan. 17, Feb. 2, and 24, at the George Inn, Shepton-Mallet. (Mr. King, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.)

Maclaurin

Maclaurin Gillies, Southampton-place, New-road, merchant, Jan 6, 13, and Feb. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Shawes and Le Blanc, Tudor-street, Blackfriars.)

Geo. Godwin, Stafford, shoemaker, Jan. 20, 21, and Feb. 23, at the Star, Stafford. (Mr. Punton, Hind-court, Fleet-street.)

Thomas Goodyer, Market-street, Herts, grocer, Jan. 6, at ten, 22, at eleven, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Fielder, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.)

Henry Green, Southgate, Middlesex, Jan. 10, 17, at twelve, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. May, Bethnal-Green Road.)

Charles Greensword, Itchenor, Sussex, ship-builder, Jan. 20, 27, and Feb. 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Mayo and Pearce, Cloak-lane.)

John Hannam, of Sloane-street, Music-seller, Jan. 24, 30, and March 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Joshua Mayhew, Boswell-court, Carey-street.)

John Harris, Old Jewry, Watch-maker, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Rutherford, Bartholomew Close.)

William Harrison, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, currier, Jan. 10, 17, and Feb. 7, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.)

J. Hawkey, Piccadilly, accoutrement-maker, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 24, at Guildhall. (Mr. Cole, Southampton-street.)

Joseph Hesketh and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, Jan. 28, 29, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Liverpool Arms, Liverpool. (Mr. Wiatt, Liverpool.)

John Heyes, Wigan, Lancashire, linen-manufacturer, Feb. 16, at five, and 17, 28, at eleven, at the Buck and Vine, Wigan. (Messrs. Baron and Ditchfield, Wigan.)

William Hughes, Queen-street, Southwark, porter and cyder dealer, Dec. 27, at ten, Jan. 10, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Burn, Old Jewry.)

Benjamin Hunt, Brighthelmstone, builder, Jan. 21, 22, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the St. James's Tavern, Brighthelmstone. (Mr. Hill, Brighthelmstone.)

John Jackson, Sculcoutes, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker, Jan. 16, 17, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Mr. Cotsworth, Hull.)

Thomas Jones, High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, carpenter, Dec. 27, Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Rogers, Frith-street, Soho.)

John Julian, of Bobber's Mill, Nottingham, miller, Jan. 12, 14, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the Punch Bowl, Nottingham. (Messrs. Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham.)

Thomas Kidd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sail-cloth manufacturer, Jan. 8, 24, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle. (Mr. Harvey, Newcastle.)

William Knight, Stone-breaks, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 23, 24, and Feb. 7, at two, at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. (Mr. Bannister, Rochdale.)

Jacob Israel Levi, late of Haydon-street, Minories, merchant, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.)

William List, Cateaton-street, warehouseman, Jan. 17, at twelve, 24, at one, and Feb. 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Passmore, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Thomas Longbottom, Holbech, near Leeds, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, at twelve, and March 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.)

Charles Newney Langdale, Thirsk, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the White Swan Inn, Middleham. (Messrs. Dinsdale and Harle, Middleham.)

John Lucy, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 2, 3, and 21, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Mr. Edward Ascroft, Liverpool.)

James Malcolm, of Brentford, gardener, Jan. 24, 30, and March 3, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Willoughby, Clifford's Inn.)

Alexander M'Craith and John Marshall, Lower Brook-street, wine-merchants, Jan. 3, 6, and Feb. 7, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street.)

Alexander

Alexander M'Craith, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, wine-merchant, Jan. 3, 6, and Feb. 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Wilde, jun. Castle-street, Falcon-square.

James Nabbs, Newington Butts, linen-draper, Jan. 22, 30, at twelve, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Hurd, Temple.)

Joseph Osment, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Mermaid Inn, Yeovil. (Messrs. Batten, Yeovil, Somersetshire.)

George Oxlade, Hoddesden, Herts, money-scrivener, Dec. 30, and Jan. 3, at eleven, and Feb. 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. W. Williams, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Jonathan Parker, Gosport, baker, Jan. 27, at three, 28, at eleven, and Feb. 28, at one, at the Dolphin, Gosport. (Mr. Wilkinson, Gosport.)

Thomas Parker, Keighley, Yorkshire, cotton-twist-spinner, Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms Inn, Keighley. (Mr. Schofield, Skipton, Yorkshire.)

Abraham Mendes Pereira, of Old Bethlem, merchant, Jan. 6, at ten, 22, at eleven, and 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Hunter and Rickards, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.)

Edward Pheasant, Three Crane-court, Borough, hop-merchant, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Watkins, Pump-court, Temple.)

Philip Phillips, late of Marshfield, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant, Jan. 8, 9, at ten, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Cardiff, Glamorganshire. (Mr. Prothero, jun. Newport, Monmouthshire.)

George Potts, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper, Jan. 13, 17, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Berry and James, Walbrook.)

Selby Clement Pringle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Jan. 19, 20, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Queen's-head Inn, Newcastle upon-Tyne. (Mr. Meggison, Hatton-Garden, and Armorer Donkin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

William Ramsay, Bury St. Edmund's, cabinet-maker, Feb. 11, at five, 12, and March 3, at eleven, at the Half Moon Inn, Bury St. Edmund's. (Mr. John Pate, Bury St. Edmund's, and Mr. William Giles, Great Shire-lane.)

Clement Stephen Richardson, Cambridge, linen-draper, Jan. 3, 13, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mr. Long, Middle Temple.)

William Richmond, Mark-lane, auctioneer, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Page, Gray's-inn-square.)

Thomas Ridley, Bow-lane, victualler, to surrender Jan. 20, 31. and Feb. 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard.)

John Rutter, Ormskirk, Lancaster, innkeeper, Jan. 29, 30, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Liverpool. (Mr. Moorcroft, Ormskirk.)

William Valentine Scotney, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen-draper, Jan. 20, at ten, 31, and Feb. 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Few, New North-street, Red Lion-square.)

Thomas Shepley, of Selby, Yorkshire, brewer, to surrender Jan. 23, 24, and Feb. 17, at ten, at the George Inn, Selby. (Mr. Swallow, Selby.)

James Smith and Edward Meredith, Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen-drapers, Jan. 3, 17, and Feb. 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Charles Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.)

John Smith, late of Broughton, Lancashire, calico-printer, Feb. 6, 7, and 28, at eleven, at the Spread Eagle Inn, in Manchester. (Messrs. Sharpe, Eccles, and Moorehouse, Manchester.)

Thos. Smith, Coseley, Staffordshire, coal-seller, Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 24, at the Castle, Birmingham. (Mr. Nicholls, Tavistock-place.)

John Spearing, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, cabinet-maker, to surrender Dec. 27, Jan. 3, at twelve, and Feb. 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Mr. Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.)

Thomas Stevenson, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 10, 11, at twelve, and March 3, at ten, at the York Hotel, Liverpool. (Mr. Robert Greaves, of Parker-street, Liverpool.)

Charles Swannack, Russell-street, grocer, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 24, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Taylor, Micklehurst, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Jan. 27, 29, and Feb. 24, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Messrs. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Anthony Thomas, C. H. Roslein, and C. Scheuling, Walbrook, merchants, Jan. 17, 27, and Feb. 24, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Berry and James, Walbrook.

Thomas Tills, Wymondham, Norfolk, cordwainer, Jan. 17, 24, and Feb. 21, at three, at the White Swan, Norwich. (Messrs. William and John Mitchell, Wymondham, Norfolk.)

John Lewis Topping, Bishopsgate-street, grocer, Jan. 6, 13, and Feb. 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Gleadhill and Payne, Tokenhouse-yard.)

John Townley, of Boston, Lincolnshire, bookseller, Jan. 30, 31, and March 3, at eleven, at the Peacock Inn, Boston. (Mr. John Palmer Hollway, Boston, and Messrs. Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's Inn.)

Benjamin Trickey, Plympton East, Devonshire, butcher, Jan. 17, at ten, and Feb. 20, 21, at eleven, at the Pope's Head, Plymouth. (Mr. Boger, Plympton.)

John Tumner, Mary-le-bone-street, vintner, Jan. 17, 19, and Feb. 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.)

William Waller, late of Exeter, ironmonger, Jan. 6, 7, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Exeter. (Mr. S. Mortimer, Exeter, and Messrs. Williams and Drake, Bedford-row.)

John Warren, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 3, at one, at Guildhall. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Thomas Warwick, of Great Sutton-street, Middlesex, watch-maker, Jan. 6, 13, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. John Lyon, Cornhill.)

Edward Weaver, Newark-upon-Trent, draper, Feb. 13, at six, 14 and 28, at ten, at the Punch-Bowl, Nottingham. (Messrs. Coldham and Endfield, Nottingham.

R. Weaver, Hardwick, Herefordshire, miller, Jan. 28, 29, and Feb. 24, at the Crown Inn, Worcester. (Messrs. Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-square.)

William Williams, Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, maltster, Jan. 22, 23, and Feb. 3, at twelve, at the King's-head Inn, Newport, Monmouthshire.

William Williams, Lad-lane, victualler, Jan. 20, 31, and Feb. 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.)

John Yates, Shelton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of china ware, Jan. 22, at three, 23, at ten, and Feb. 10, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Hanley, Staffordshire. (Messrs. Dent and Astbury, Hanley, Staffordshire.)

## DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 3. John Ames, of the New-road, St. George in the East, victualler Jan. 31. G. Atkinson, of Cloth Fair, Glazier. 25. J. Austin, of Longdon-upon-Tern, Shropshire, miller. Feb. 10. John Whistley Ayres, Hadleigh, Suffolk, shopkeeper.

Jan. 22. G. Baguet, of Leeds, soap-boiler. Feb. 4. Wm. Barth, Chester, linen-draper. Jan. 21. R. Bates, of Cuttle Bridge, Derbyshire, porter-merchant. Feb. 7. Stephen Baylis, Ledbury, Herefordshire, baker. Jan. 22, W. Baylis, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, baker. Feb. 7. R. Berrow, Pall-mall, hatter. Feb. 11. J. Blackburne, of Liverpool, Corn and Flour Merchant. Feb. 10. Peter Cogue, Whitefriars, builder. Jan. 31. Ely Bottomley, Whitefriars, coal-merchant. Jan. 24. Wm. Bryan, Camberwell. Merchant, Feb. 7. John French Burke, of Cannon-street, Ship-owner.

Jan. 31. W. Cadwell, of Maidstone, Kent, upholsterer. Feb. 14. Daniel Chase, Dean-street, Holborn, cordwainer. Feb. 14. Francis Clarke, Barnet, Herts, wine-merchant. Jan. 27. Clement Clarke, Great-Yarmouth, liquor-merchant. Feb. 14. Thomas Farmer Carley, of Counter-street, Southwark, corn-dealer. Feb. 10. Alexander Cockburn, of Gray's Inn-lane, Middlesex, sadler. Feb. 7. Richard Cole, Lambeth-road, haberdasher. Jan. 30. John Coulcon, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, grocer. Feb. 21, Wm. Creed the younger, Finch-lane, taylor.

Feb. 14. W. Davies, of Holborn, linen-draper. Feb. 12, John Dobson, Liverpool, merchant. Feb. 12. John Dodgson, of Millthorpe, Yorkshire, horse-

horse-dealer. Jan. 31. Thomas Drury and Richard Gilbert, Bread-street, London, ribbon-weavers.

Jan. 22. John Edwards, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, sadler. Jan. 31. D. Ellis, of Long-acre, Middlesex, dealer. Feb. 14. G. Easterby and W. Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants. Jan. 26. Richard Everit, Great Yarmouth, grocer.

Feb. 3. Stanley Marshall Fisher, Gravesend, linen-draper. Jan. 31. Samuel Fuller, late of Cambridge, draper. Jan. 28. Michael Furlonge, Guildford-street, Russel-square, merchant.

Feb. 7. F. Gilding, Aldersgate-street, cabinet-maker. Feb. 7. G. Gill, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, sadler. Jan. 6. James Graff and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower-royal, London, merchants. Feb. 7. John Grainger, Old Swan-lane, London, broker.

Jan. 31. Edward Hargrave, Lower Tooting, dealer. Jan. 17. John Hennem, of the Lime Kilns, Kent, corn and coal dealer. Feb. 25. J. Hewitt, Birmingham, grocer. Jan. 20. Joshua Hopkins, Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer. Feb. 17. Wm. Horn and Rd. Jackson, Redcross-street, Borough, rectifying distillers.

Feb. 22. Frederick Judin, otherwise Fedor Iwanof Judin, of Hatton-garden, Middlesex, merchant. Feb. 28. Walter Jacks, Bristol, merchant. Jan. 27. John Jackson, Lancaster, victualler. Jan. 24. Thomas Jackson, Argyle-street, taylor. Jan. 31. John Jones, Threadneedle-street, warehouseman.

Jan. 31. P. Kerr, of the Old Jewry, London, merchant.

Feb. 7. J. Lane, T. Frazer, and T. Boylston, late of Nicholas-lane, London, merchants. Jan. 30. James Askew Leach, of Jewry-street, Aldgate, wine and brandy merchant. Feb. 16. William Lewis, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper.

Jan. 27. John Makeig, Bristol, linen-draper. Feb. 7. John Martindale, St. James's-street, Westminster, wine merchant. Feb. 9. Thomas Mason, Shelfield, Staffordshire, corn-factor. Feb. 28. Hugh Moore, Ironmonger-lane, London, merchant. Jan. 24. Mary Moore, Albemarle-street, fancy dress-maker. Jan. 23. Samuel Moore, late of Leicester, wool-comber.

Feb. 13. Richard Nesbitt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. Jan. 20. Thomas Humden Noel, North-street, Brighthelmstone, linen-draper. Feb. 5. T. B. Nott, Corse, Gloucestershire, money-scrivener.

Feb. 17. John Parks, Birmingham, plater. Jan. 17. Lydia Peacock, Beverley, Yorkshire, woollen-draper. Jan. 31. Abraham Mendes Pereira and Hermenegild Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants. Feb. 16. Thomas Pilcher, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright.

Jan. 17. Peter Richardson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler. Feb. 21. D. Roberts, Trump-street, warehouseman.

Feb. 9. Thomas Dreweatt Rose, Marlborough, tallow-chandler. Jan. 22. R. Rowe, of Granchester, Cambridgeshire, nurseryman.

Feb. 3. Joseph Sargeant, Russia-court, Milk-street, London, and Peter Anstie, Hungerford Farley, Wilts, warehousemen. Jan. 23. R. Sawyer, late of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, Kent, butcher. Jan. 31. George Seddon, of Aldersgate-street, London, cabinet-maker. Jan. 26, Richard Sharp, Armley, Leeds, Yorkshire, dry-salter. Jan. 24. Alexander Shedden, Bristol, druggist. Jan. 31. Porter Shepherd, Lynn, draper. Jan. 30. Thomas Sherwin, Tower-street, wine-merchant. Jan. 8. G. Smith, of Upper Harley-street, Middlesex, merchant. Jan. 27. Thos. Southcomb, late of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant. Feb. 7. H. Spicer, Walden, Essex, malster. Feb. 14. George Stratton and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars-road, Ironmongers. Feb. 6. Wm. Sutcliffe, Halifax, York, merchant.

Feb. 17. John Taylor, of Chatham, Kent, wine-merchant.

Feb. 9. Jane Vickers, Bath, milliner.

Jan. 24. Richard Benson Walker, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, merchant. Feb. 16. B. Watson, of Mansfield, Carpenter. Feb. 3. Henry Ward, Shoreditch, apothecary. March 17. T. Ward, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. Jan. 20. Edward Wheattall, Duke-street, St. James's, warehouseman. Jan. 24. Joseph Wheeler, Blackheath, Kent, miller. Jan. 27. Robert Wilkinson and George Daniel, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

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SCOTLAND.

Dec. 26. Thos. Andrew, Horse dealer, at Whitehouse, Beith, Ayrshire.

Jan. 12. Jas. Douglas, Grain-dealer, at Grahamstoun, Glasgow.

Dec. 27. David Kirk, Grocer, in Kirkaldy.

Dec. 20. John M'Dougal, Tacksman, of Suuoth and Letternamolt, Glassry, Argyleshire.

Dec. 22. Wm. Redman, Merchant, in Ayr.

——— Rob. Simpson, Merchant, in Lanark. Dec. 20. Nicol Sinclair, Merchant, in Lerwick.

Jan. 12. John Tennant, Merchant, in Glasgow.

Dec. 26. James Weir, Cattle-dealer and Grain-merchant, at High Park, Corlton, Ayrshire.

IRELAND.

Philip Abbott, of Marlborough-street, Dublin, to surrender 23rd and 24th Jan. and 14th Feb.

Edw. Dwyer and Francis Power, of Cork, Merchants, to surrender 23rd and 24th Jan. and 24th Feb.

Mary Foster, of Grafton-street, Dublin, Milliner, to surrender 27th and 29th Jan. and 27th Feb.

Peter Griffin, of Limerick, Brewer, to surrender 22nd and 23rd Jan. and 21st. Feb.

Patrick Ternan, late of Newmarket Coombe, in the city of Dublin, but now of the Four Court Marshalsea, to surrender 24th and 26th of Jan. and 24th Feb.

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## FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

A gentleman who passed several days at Königsberg, whence he sailed on the 20th. saw the king and queen of Prussia at a small town near Königsberg, the day before his departure: Their Majesties lodged at a grocer's shop, and the prime minister, Haugwitz, occupied a miserable apartment at an apothecary's!!!—The king supported the extraordinary reverse of fortune which he has experienced, with composure and fortitude; but the queen appeared sensibly afflicted at the woeful change in her condition.

Accounts have arrived of a terrible explosion of gunpowder, which took place accidentally at Leyden, in December last, and destroyed a great number of buildings in that city, with the loss of many lives. We shall probably be able to give authentic particulars of this catastrophe in our next number.

BOTANY BAY.—A letter received from an officer at New South Wales, dated Aug. 4, gives the following distressing account of the state of that colony:—"Our situation is very bad, under many sufferings; we have had no rations served lately, nor none to serve. We have not a drop of spirits in the colony; and are very destitute of meat, bread, clothing, and farming and building utensils—in fact of every thing, even to a sheet of paper. The Lieutenant-Governor of this colony is reduced to an allowance of two pounds of rotten pork and one pound of flour per week; even at this rate we have not a sufficient supply for one month.

*Died.* Lately, in Germany, Col. Emmerick; he was upwards of thirty years in his Majesty's service, and was Deputy Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests. Elizabeth Charbonnier, born at Masseloup, near Loyere, on the 24th November last, aged 104. She bore ten children to her husband, who died at thirty. The extreme old age which she reached was unaccompanied by infirmities. She could read without glasses, and travelled every Sunday more than a league, to hear mass.

THE most particular account hitherto made public of the unfortunate and bloody accident at Vellore, in the East Indies, is contained in a letter from an officer at Madras to his friend at Edinburgh. From this it appears, that about two o'clock in the morning, of July 10th, the European barracks at Vellore, containing

containing four complete companies of the 69th regiment, were surrounded by two battalions of Sepoys in the Company's service, who poured in a heavy fire of musketry at every window and door upon the defenceless soldiers. At the same time, the European sentries, the soldiers at the main guard, and the sick in the hospital, were all put to death. The officer's houses were also ransacked, and all found in them were murdered. The remains of the European companies held out gallantly till about half past seven in the morning, when a troop of the 19th dragoons from Arcot arrived under colonel Gillespie. It was soon followed by the galloper-guns and the rest of the regiment, who obtained admission into the fort by blowing open the gate. They then immediately fell upon the Sepoys, who in vain resisted. Near 600 of them were cut down on the spot, and 200 more, taken from their hiding places, were shot. About 600 made their escape through the sally-port, but many have since been taken. Of the four European companies, 164 men were killed and wounded, besides officers; and many British officers of the native troops were murdered by the insurgents.

It is supposed that the Mysore princes in the fort of Vellore were at the bottom of this conspiracy, the purpose of which was to get possession of the fort, which they expected they should be able to keep till they were joined by a large body of troops from Mysore. The standard of Tippoo was hoisted soon after the firing commenced. Advantage had been taken of great dissatisfactions prevailing among the native soldiery, in consequence of some new regulations respecting their turbans, and their marks of cast. These (certainly impolitic) regulations were immediately abolished by orders from Lord William Bentinck. While too much praise cannot be given to the promptitude and courage shewn in quelling this dangerous insurrection, its existence is an alarming proof of the little dependence to be placed on the attachment of the natives to the British government.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ALMOST every arrival from abroad brings intelligence of some new act of despotism exercised by Bonaparte in the vain hope of banishing our commerce from the continent. In his interview at Warsaw with the Hamburgh deputies, he expressed sentiments worthy only of a barbarian or a madman. Upon being informed that thirty mercantile houses had suspended payment in that city, he exclaimed, "*So much the better, for it will ruin twice as many in Great Britain.*" When the deputies ventured to mention the dreadful effects which would arise from the whole commerce of the world being stopped, his reply was, "*I wish it to come to that pitch, that there should be no commerce at all. The land only shall be tilled, and there shall be no exchange but that of linen for cattle, and grain for cloth.*"

The last accounts from France acquaint us of the promulgation of a decree which sequestrates all British property in whatever hands, and cancels all debts due to British subjects. But no mercantile houses will pay attention to so infamous an order. The amount of property so situated, is inconsiderable, and, small as it is, the chief part will remain untouched. No merchant will comply with such a decree, except such unprincipled men as those who had no scruple last war to pay their debts in assignats not worth one hundredth part of their nominal value.

The wind, which had long been westerly, changed, early in the month, to the eastward, and no less than five hundred sail of outward bound merchantmen sailed down channel the first week of the present month. What a noble spectacle for Britain at the moment her presumptuous enemy had boasted he would blockade this happy island! A change of wind to the westward brought back this immense fleet on the 7th, to Falmouth, but in a few days after they again put to sea, and have been met with prosecuting their voyage in the best order. They consist of vessels for the West Indies, America, Portugal, and the Mediterranean.

Much anxiety had been excited among the merchants concerned with America, in receiving information some weeks ago that the American custom-houses had, in some parts, actually carried into execution the seizure of British merchandize, pursuant to the terms of the bill, prohibiting its importation after the

15th of November. This however, has been effectually dispelled by two circumstances; first, the conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with America, and secondly, by the intelligence that the American government had, of th ir own accord, extended the time of importation to the 30th June, with liberty to the president to give it a further extension to the 2d December.

The conditions of the treaty will not be made known here until the ratification shall have been received from America. It is suspected that it gives the Americans liberty to trade between the French colonies and the mother country, not directly indeed, but by way of the United States. We feel considerable curiosity to know the exact conditions, both from a sense of their own importance, and as a specimen of the commercial system of our present minister.

General Crawford's expedition, so long detained, sailed at last in the end of last month, and passed Madeira the 7th inst. Their destination is considered to be Caraccas, and in that case, as the passage from Madeira to the West Indies is never tedious, they must, by this time, have nearly accomplished their voyage. The season is favourable for military operations in the West Indies, both in regard to the weather and the health of the troops, circumstances of the last importance to success in that dangerous climate, but too frequently overlooked by British ministers.

The payment of the half-yearly dividends, which in January and July are about seven millions each time, has lessened considerably the scarcity of money so much complained of last month. We notice with regret, the failure of several respectable commercial houses, and the continued depression of West India produce as well as of several other articles of trade. These evils result from too extensive enterprizes, and are unavoidable in a community so numerous and spirited as the trading interest of Great Britain. But their effect is only partially hurtful, while the blessings diffused by industry and commercial habits extend through every rank in society, and to every quarter of the kingdom.

In the early part of the month, Lord Temple moved the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of allowing the use of sugar in brewing and distilling. No privilege, no advantage of any kind was to be annexed to the use of sugar, but a free competition was to take place. It is thought that this proposition will be negatived through the fears of the landed interest. We shall regret its failure for many reasons. To admit all articles to a free competition, or as nearly so as possible, is the first and the best principle of political economy. Our mercantile code has gradually approached more and more to these liberal maxims, as the government and the nation became more enlightened. To fear that the landed interest would suffer from such a measure, is so unfounded an apprehension, that a more enlightened age will refuse to believe we could be actuated by it. And on the score of health, there cannot be introduced a more wholesome ingredient in our different liquors than sugar; for it is proverbial throughout the West Indies that the return of crop time banishes disease, and diffuses universal health and chearfulness.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols - - - - - | 60¼ |
| Reduced - - - - - | 60¼ |
| Omnium - - - - - | 3¾ |
| Exchequer Bills 2 premium. | |

*The Average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares for* JANUARY, 1807; *At the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal; 840l. to 880l. per Share, dividing 40l. per Share, per Annum.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal: 610l. per Share, dividing 36l. per Share, nett, per Annum.

Grand Junction, 87l. per Share, including a Dividend of 1l. 10s.

Ashton and Oldham; 130l.

Worcester and Birmingham; 39l. per Share, including all New Calls paid.

Lancaster: 18l. 10s.

Scotch Mines Company; 204l. to 206l per Cent. dividing 11l. per Cent. nett, per Annum.

West India Dock Stock; 150l. per Cent. dividing 10l. per Cent. nett, per Annum.

East India Dock; 124l. bearing Interest at present, of 5l. per Cent,
London Dock; 103l. dividing 5l. per Cent.
Globe Insurance; 102l. dividing 6l. per Cent.
Imperial Assurance; 12l per Cent premium.
West Middlesex Water-Works; 4l. 10s. per Share, Premium.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY.

THE late and present most unseasonable weather has not yet, happily, done any positive and decided mischief to the wheats, which look, even in a flourishing and healthy state, in all the dry and superior quarters of the country, most particularly towards Oxford, Gloucester, Herefordshire, and throughout all the north-west. But on the low grounds, in part of the fens, and upon undrained lands, neglected also in surface-draining, the corn has absolutely lain under water, and taken considerable damage, as appears by its spotted and yellow hue. Add to this, it is not possible, in so mild and wet a season, but that an immense quantity of slugs and grubs, and of every species of earth vermin, must have been generated. The wheat plant also being pushed forward to a premature bulk, by long continued and unseasonable warmth, must have proportionally exhausted its seminal powers, and it may be now too safely pronounced, that a very abundant acreable product of wheat need not be expected at the next harvest; although from the vast quantity already sown at the regular period, and the considerable breadth of land prepared for wheat seed in spring, the aggregate of the wheat crop may be great.

The winter fallows which were not broken up, are, in many parts, in a drowned state, and where sheep have been imprudently left upon them, the consequence may be dangerous. Those fallows, early ploughed, and left in a husband-like manner, are set generally water-sodden, and unless a material alteration of weather should happen, they will work very late in the spring. The green crops have generally continued abundant and flourishing throughout the season, and the few crops of cabbage and kail cultivated for cattle, have never succeeded better, sustaining no check, as usual in frosty winters, but rendering a superabundance of food. The turnips have generally stood well, but in places begin to run to bloom, and even to rot, the case also of rape, thick sown on heavy wet lands. Grass is abundant, but in course, weak and sapless, from the great quantity of rain. Live stock has generally prospered in the home-stall, especially where dry fodder has been plentiful. Prices are beginning to look upwards in the country, the same with respect to carcases in London, although no material variation has taken place since last report. Wool may be expected dearer from the late prohibition of export from Spain and Italy, as also clover seed from the very short crop, and the improbability of any supply from Holland.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE little frost we have had in the preceding month, has been favourable to the wheat and tare crops; which in general look better, than could be expected from the too much prevailing humidity of the winter, which has also been very unfriendly to sheep feeding on turnips and coleseed; although those crops, at this season were never more luxuriant and abundant. From the mildness of the weather, and the general good condition of the pastures, much fodder has been saved—and the out-lying cattle do well.

In the country markets the price of grain, oats excepted, from the great purchases madeby government, are much lower—and the weekly market at St. Ives have been recently well supplied with fat cattle and sheep at reduced prices. Cows and calves begin to be brought here in plenty, and sell well; but at present there is little or no demand for lean cattle and store sheep—much business done in the pig markets, which are well supplied and meet with quick and ready sales.

In the fen countries where the practice of breeding cattle has become pretty general, it is now the custom, and has been for a winter or two ago, to feed their yearling calves with raw potatoes and some hay, on which they are found to do well. But the writer of this report recommends from experience, the improved method of steaming them (as food for horses and cattle) making them more nutritious, and less laxative—the process is now adopted on many large farms,

farms, at a little expense, and with proper conveniences, simple, and easy, in performance.

Chatteris, Isle of Ely,
Jan. 24, 1807.

| PRICE OF GRAIN. | ENGLAND AND WALES. | | SCOTLAND, | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Wheat | 76 | 7 | 67 | 11 |
| Rye | 48 | 4 | 37 | 7 |
| Barley | 39 | 5 | 33 | 1 |
| Oats | 27 | 3 | 23 | 10 |
| Beans | 45 | 2 | 43 | 0 |
| Pease | 53 | 9 | 40 | 5 |
| Oatmeal | 42 | 2 | 21 | 0 |
| Bigg | — | — | 29 | 4 |

## *Postscript to the Retrospect of Public Affairs.*

SINCE the printing of our retrospect, important advices have been received, which remove part of the veil that hung over the military operations now going on. From a long series of bulletins of the French army, expressed in their usual tone of triumph and confidence, it appears that various actions took place between the contending armies from the 22d of December to the 26th, on the last of which a considerable battle was fought at Pultusk and Golomyn, terminating, (according to those accounts) in great loss to the Russians, and their retreat to Ostrolenka. It is added, that Napoleon, looking upon the campaign as ended, returned to Warsaw, and was putting his troops into winter-quarters in the vicinity of that capital.

This latter circumstance certainly does not look like any decisive success, but rather as abandoning the hope of further advance; and it renders probable the intelligence which our ministers have received, and on the authenticity of which they so far rely, as to have made it public. Of this the substance is, that a new action took place on Dec. 27th, between the French and Russians; which, after continuing three successive days, ended in the retreat of the French, with the loss of 40,000 men and 80 pieces of cannon. Their retreat continued to within eight miles of Warsaw; and they were also entrenching themselves at Morienburgh. Further confirmation of this news is anxiously expected. At the same time, the various and contradictory reports concerning Buenos Ayres have been terminated by the certainty of its recapture on August 12th, by a Spanish detachment from Montevideo, assisted by the townspeople and the militia of the country. General Beresford with his troops, after sustaining some loss, was obliged to capitulate; and they have been marched up the country. On the arrival of some reinforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, an unsuccessful attempt was made upon Montevideo. The troops, however, have obtained possession of Maldonado at the mouth of the La Plata.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*THE Editor is much obliged to several Correspondents who have favoured him with suggestions relative to the improvement of this work. These will be attended to as far as is compatible with its character and purpose; and it is hoped that no reader who formed his expectations from the plan laid down in the Prospectus will find cause to complain of deficiences. The Editor can promise that the variety of matter will be considerably augmented, as soon as the correspondences established for the work come to be in due activity.*

*The Correspondent who wishes that a certain portion of each number were set apart for the insertion of questions and their answers, may be assured, that all queries which are likely to produce useful replies will be readily admitted. But experience has shewn, that a great proportion of magazine querists have only in view to save themselves a little trouble in searching for information which might easily be had from common sources, whilst some others make use of the form of query to introduce answers of their own, directed to private purposes.*

*The Editor acknowledges the receipt of many poetical contributions, of which, those that seem likely to do credit to their authors and the Athenæum will be thankfully inserted as opportunity offers. He is sorry that two elaborate pieces by a lady, whose name is advantageously known from former compositions, are too late in point of time to give their subjects the desired interest and effect.*